

LIST
OF
LEADING PERSONAGES
IN
BALUCHISTAN.

KALAT.

Mahmud Khan (*His Highness Beglar Begi, Mir, Sir, G.C.I. E., Khan or Wali of Kalat*).—Succeeded his father Mir Khudadad on the latter's abdication in November 1893. Was born about 1864. Received a good Oriental education, and is reported a good horseman. His residence is at Kalat where his palace fort or "Miri" is famous for its picturesque strength. Receives a salute of 21 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

Abdul Rahman, Raisani, Mir, uncle of the Raisani Chief and the youngest brother of Nawab Mir Mehrulla Khan, Raisani, C.I.E., and of Mir Azad Khan. Can read and write. Is useful and reliable but of little or no importance. Accompanied Major Showers on his Makran tour in 1903 and rendered useful service. Receives an allowance of Rs. 80 from the Bolan service. Married to a sister of the Rind Chief (Wadera Sardar Khan); by whom he has a son born about 1899 and two daughters. On account of his marriage with the sister of the Rind Sardar, he lives a good deal at Shoran, the Rind head-quarters.

Abdul Rashid Khan, Shahwani, M.B.E., Sardar, Sardar Bahadur, son of Mir Ismail Khan, Shahwani. Born about 1858. Chief of the Shahwanis who number between 7 and 8 thousands, and are one of the most powerful of the Sarawan tribes. Resides during the summer near Mastung and in winter at Haji Shahr in Kachhi. Owns landed property in Haji Shahr, Eri, Bahadur Nari, Mir Bagh, Mahesar, Khattan (Kachhi), Quetta, and Khorasan. Gets an annual income of at least Rs. 12,000 from the Nari and Kachhi lands, about Rs. 1,800 from the lands in Khorasan and about Rs. 2,000 from the levying of *Sung*. Receives an allowance of Rs. 300 per mersam from Government. His son and heir Muhammad Khan was born about 1897, and is betrothed to the daughter of Sardar Nawab Passand Khan, Zarakzai. The Sardar's daughter was betrothed in February 1906 to Mir Imam Bakhsh, the son of the Wadera, Sardar Khan, Rind. This is said to be the first occasion on which a Shahwani Chief has given a daughter outside his own family. One of the oldest Sardars, but his tribe, owing to its being in different districts is slowly separating from the Chief, especially in the Quetta district. Is third member of the State Council. Was made Sardar Bahadur on the 29th June 1906, and M. B. E. in January 1919.

Abdulla Jan, Muhammadshahi, eldest son of the late Ghulam Jan, Muhammadshahi of Zard near Manguchar. Owns large property in the Manguchar Valley and for a long time was Duffedar in the Manguchar thana. Is not on good terms with the tribal Sardar.

Abdulla Khan, Magassi, Mir, has great influence in the Gandawa Niabat where he was formerly Naib. Was relieved of his charge as much of the land and authority in the Niabat was passing to the Magassi Chief, to whom he is closely related.

Abdur Rahman Khan, Lahri, Mir, Khan Sahib, is about 50 years of age. Was employed as a Native Officer in the Kalat State Troops and subsequently as a Native Officer in the Baluchistan Camel Corps. Has purchased property in the Mastung Valley, where he resides. Was made a Khan Sahib on the 1st January 1906.

Afzal Khan, Kurd, Mir, uncle of the Kurd Chief, Khan Bahadur Mian Khan. Born about 1850. Lives quietly at Dasht, the Kurd head-quarters.

Ahmad Khan, Shahwani, Mir. Born about 1859. Lives at Mastung. Has little or no influence in the tribe. A very headstrong man. Possesses more property than any other Brahui, with land in Mastung and Kachhi. Suffers from very bad health and therefore does not attend Durbars, etc. His conduct being unsatisfactory in 1901, he was detained in Quetta for a year, and fined Rs. 4,000. Was released on the security of Mir Ghulam Jan, Muhammadshahi, and on his giving a bond for Rs. 10,000 for future good behaviour.

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Ali Muhammad, Jatak, Mir, born about 1875. Formerly *Sarḍarakar* of the tribe. Resides at Rahuja in Kachhi. Has three wives, a Jatak, a Jamot and a daughter of Gauhar Khan, Nichari.

Ali Muhammad, Kalandarani, son of Mir Feroz Shah, Kalandarani. Born in 1883 and resides at Tutak with his father. Has one son born in 1904. Has been installed as Chief in the place of his father, who has retired from the active control of the tribe. His monthly allowance from the Kalat State was temporarily reduced to Rs. 40 owing to his attitude during the Mengal disturbances of 1908 and was raised to Rs. 55 and subsequently to Rs. 70 for good work in 1910 and 1911. Married the daughter of Mir Ali Murad, Samalari, in December 1909.

Ali Muhammad, Sasoli, Mir, second son of Sardar Pahar Khan, Sasoli. Born about 1882. Resides at Zidi. Is married to a daughter of Mir Karim Bakhsh, Khanzai.

Allah Bakhsh, Jatoi, Mir, son of Wali Dad Khan, Jamalani Ali Khanzai Jatoi, resident of Sunni. Born about 1863. Has much influence with his tribe. The following sub-sections of the Jatoi tribe recognise him as Chief:—

(1) Gulozai, (2) Umrani, (3) Haibatzaï, (4) Suhrabzaï, (5) Mirzaï.

Amir Bakhsh, Rekizai, Mir, son of the late Mir Musa Khan Rekizai, an influential man in the Khan's service. The local head of the Rekizai tribe, who originally came from Jalk and whose Sardar is Mir Kia Khan. A man of some influence and assists in Jirga work. Is in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 55 from the Kalat State (Khan's Fund Rs. 30 and Niabat Fund Rs. 25). Lives at Gidar where he owns landed property.

Assadullah Khan Raisani, Sardar, Sardar Bahadur. Born about 1901, eldest son of the late Sardar Sir Ghaus Bakhsh, K.C.I.E., whom he succeeded as Chief in August 1915. Is the premier chief in Baluchistan and the first member of the State Council. His principal residence and the present Head Quarters of his tribe are at Mithri near Sibi. Has a jagir in Jacobabad District presented to his grand-father and worth about Rs. 2,500 per annum and lands in Quetta, Kaniak and Nari. Receives from Government an allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem and a share of Rs. 2,200 in the Bolan *Sung*. The summer head quarter of the tribe is at Kanak but due to intrigues among the Rustamzai Sections, the Sardar does not live there. Made Sardar Bahadur in June 1920.

Atta Muhammad, Mardoi, Mir, headman of the Mardoi Mengal. Born about 1868. Lives at Firozabad where he has land as well as in Kachhi. Is not a man of much influence but is a probable source of trouble. Tries to make out that the sub-tribe of Mardois is independent of the main Mengal tribe, which is not the case.

Aurangshah, Sayyid, eldest son of Khan Sahib Sayyid Bahar Shah of Dhadar. Born about 1900. Has had a Persian education. Is much respected for the sake of his father. Sits on local jirgas and will, it is hoped, turn out well.

Azad Khan, Raisani, Mir, uncle of the Raisani Chief. Born about 1865. Is able, intelligent, and well educated. Is a partner in the Raisani Chief's property and lives with him. Is much attached to his brother Mir Mehrullah Khan and sides with him rather than with the Chief in any family question. On the outbreak of trouble in Makran in July 1899 was sent to assist his brother with 100 Brahui levies and did well. Was for some years the Khan's naib at Dhadar and Bhag. Married to a daughter of Mir Khair Muhammad, Mengal. Has three sons; the eldest was born about 1898.

Azam Jan, Ahmadzai, Mir, third son of the late ex-Khan of Kalat by a Gichki mother. Took part in the murder of the late Mastaufi and his family in March 1893, being in command of the party which led the men away to the place where they were killed. By far the most active and enterprising member of the Kalat ruling family. After being released from confinement at Loralai did duty for about six months as an assistant to the Political Agent, Zhob, who reported well of him. Paid a visit to Quetta in December 1899, and in the following February accompanied the Political Agent, Zhob, on a brief visit to Lahore. Lives in Quetta, and has been granted a *taccavi* advance by Government to enable him to purchase land and settle down. Receives Rs. 1,800 per mensem from the Khan's Fund (self Rs. 1,650, for education of his sons Rs. 150). Is inclined to extravagance, but is most anxious to obtain Government or other employment.

Azim Khan, Takri, Mir, son of Mir Muhammad Murad Guhramzai Jatoi, resident of Sunni. Born about 1895. Is recognised as leader by the following Jatoi Sections:— (1) Jarezai, (2) Malikzai, (3) Lailaizai, (4) Miranzai, (5) Brahmani, (6) Yalaizai, (7) Laharzaï, (8) Lighari.

Bahawal Khan, Satakzai, Sardar, Khan Bahadur, Chief of the Kurd Satakzaïs occupying the upper end of the Bolan Pass. Receives Rs. 290 per mensem from Government under the Bolan Levy service. Is the owner of a coal mine at Zarkhu in the Dasht, which brings him in about Rs. 3,000 per annum. Did a lot of contract work at the time of the construction of the Bolan Railway. Has purchased landed property to the value of about Rs. 16,000 in Kachhi, and a share of a karez in Quetta for Rs. 9,000. Has the right of levying a cess on the asafostida and caraway seed produced in the Satakzai country near Zarkhu. Has two brothers, Bâiram Khan and Abdul Khan, and two sons named Gauhar Khan and Azad Khan, the elder being born about 1890. Is a man of moderate ability with a strong hold over his tribe, but has latterly made over the whole of his internal business to Gauhar Khan. Made Khan Bahadur in June 1920.

Bahram Khan, Lashari, Wadera, a Guhraman Lashari of Pach in the Gandawa Niabat. Born about 1873. Is the Wadera of the Lasharis of Gandawa. A quiet and intelligent man. Is opposed by Zawad Khan, Dinari Lashari, and Kamal Khan, Gajani Lashari, who seek thereby to gain favour with his enemy the Magassi Nawab. Holds irrigable lands in *muaf* from the Khans of Kalat.

Bahram Khan, Lahri, Sardar, Khan Bahadur, son of Sardar Dost Muhammad. Born about 1891. Chief of the Lahri tribe, numbering about 5,500 and ranks eighth among the Sarawan Brahui Sardars. Is intelligent and promising. Takes interest in the affairs of his tribe. Receives an allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem from Government. Usually lives in the summer at Narmukh, the head quarters of the Lahri tribe, and in winter he lives at "Sachi-ka-Shehr" in Kachhi. Is married to a daughter of his uncle Mir Khair Bakhsh, by whom he has one son and one daughter. Has two younger brothers, Mir Amir Khan, born about 1898, and Mir Rasul Bakhsh, born about 1904. His only sister is married to Mir Shadi Khan, younger brother of the Bangalzai Chief. Has the following landed property:—(1) extensive Khushkaba in Narmukh, (2) lands in Sachi-ka-Shehr in Kachhi, (3) land and water in Johan, (4) land and water in Sunni, (5) Khushkaba in Mauza Shahdad in Kachhi. Made a Khan Sahib in June 1915.

Bakhtiar Khan Dombki, Sardar, son of Sardar Chakar Khan and grandson of Sardar Mehrab Khan, Dombki Chiefs. Born 24th August 1911. His father was murdered in March 1912 by his half-brother Shahnawaz Khan, who with others was committed to prison for fourteen years and banished from Baluchistan under the Frontier Crime's Regulations. Mir Ghulam Ali Khan has been appointed *Sarbara* of the Dombki tribe during the Chief's minority.

Bakhtiar Khan, Rustumzai, Sardar, son of the late Mir Allahyar Khan who was formally acknowledged by Government as a Sardar in 1900 and granted an allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem. Born about 1882. Lives at Kanak and has about 60 followers. Has three sons, the eldest of whom, Mir Allahyar, was born about 1910. Has landed property in Quetta and Kanak, and his annual income from these is about Rs. 3,000 per annum. The creation of another Sardar in the same tribe has been the cause of much friction. Is untrustworthy and a born intriguer. Is an un placable enemy of the Raisani. Is very deaf.

Bai Khan, Samalari, Sardar, born about 1881 and resides at Gidar. Succeeded to the Chiefship about 1904. Receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 80 from the Kalat State.

Chiragh Shah, Sayyid, son of Sayyid Karm Shah, who was much respected. Being deaf, half blind and of poor intelligence, his influence has passed to his cousin Sayyid Bahar Shah, and seems likely to remain with the latter's son, Sayyid Aurang Shah.

Din Muhammad, Kabuli, a Pathan from Kabul, born about 1845. Was once a Ressaldar in the Khan's Niabat at Mastung. Is more respectable and dependable than most of the Khan's officers.

Din Muhammad, Shaikh, eldest son of the late Aziz Khan of Mastung. Born about 1884. Owns property in Peshkaram and Shaikhan in the Mastung Niabat. Receives *muajab* from the Kalat State.

Fakir Muhammad, Bizanjo, Sardar, Khan Sahib. Is considered the cleverest and most active man of the Jhalawan Chiefs. Has considerable influence in the Kej direction. Manages the tribe well, though there has lately been a troublesome split in the family. His conduct was not considered satisfactory during the Mengal disturbances of 1908 when he was the Khan's Naib at Khozdar. Receives about Rs. 4,000 annually from his lands and Rs. 200 per mensem from the Khan's Fund. Has three sons, the eldest being Jan Muhammad also known as Khira Khan after his grand-father. His wife died in March 1910 and he married in June 1910 the daughter of Mir Hussain Khan, Tamrani of Urnach. Did good service during the disturbances in Jhalawan in 1915 and 1916.

Fateh Muhammad, Pindrani, Sardar, born in 1891. Succeeded to the Chiefship as an infant on the death of his father Gul Muhammad. Receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 35. Is married to the daughter of Mir Sher Muhammad, Baranzai Mengal. Has landed property at Pindran worth about Rs. 2,000 with an annual income of about Rs. 300. Is inexperienced and keeps bad company. Has little or no influence.

Gauhar Khan, Jatoi, Mir, son of Tara Khan Sadiqzai Jatoi, of Sunni, born about 1863. Has no influence with his tribesmen, of whom only 30 men recognise his leadership.

Gauhar Khan, Nichari, Mir, born about 1905. Khalifa Id Muhammad, Nichari, is his *sarbarakar*. Lives at Nichara. Receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 45 from the Khan's Fund out of which Rs. 20 are paid to Id Muhammad who also receives Rs. 20 per mensem from State Funds. Has five sisters, of whom the eldest is married to Mir Fateh Khan, Nichari, the second to Mir Abdul Aziz, Telegraph Jamadar at Kalat, and a third to Mir Ali Muhammad, Jattak.

Ghulam Nabi Kurd, Mir, Khan Sahib, born about 1880. Is related to the Kurd Sardar. Has done good work for Government on many occasions. Was Risaldar of the Kalat Head Quarter Levies. Made Khan Sahib in January 1915.

Habib Khan, Khosa, Wadera, son of Wadera Yar Khan, Khosa, of Mushkaf, born about 1876. Was made Wadera in place of his father. Is Zamindar of Mushkaf and is the Motabir of the Khosa tribe.

Habib Khan, Rodini, Mir, born about 1895. Resides at Sohrab and Gidar. Succeeded to the Chiefship in 1913. Receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 25 from the Kalat State. His landed property is worth about Rs. 2,200, and his annual income amounts to about Rs. 300.

Haidar Khan, Abra, Wadera, son of Wadera Fateh, Abra Jatt of Mungir near Bhag, born about 1876. Chief of the Abra tribe. Possesses extensive khushkaba lands in Kachhi but they have been lying waste for the last ten years. Is intelligent and useful.

Hassan Khan, Kaheri, Khan Bahadur, born about 1847. Is a Risaldar in the Levies. Distinguished himself at the action of Baghao between the British troops and Shab Jahan of Zhob in 1879 and was given a special pension of Rs. 20 a month. A man of good position in the Kaheri tribe and held in great respect in Kachhi, where his influence is exerted in the interests of Government. Has a somewhat difficult time owing to the perpetual opposition of the Mengal Jagirdars of Chattar Phuleji, who, though absentees for the greater part of the year, involve him in constant quarrels about land and water. Made Khan Bahadur in December 1879.

Hazur Bakhsh, Airi, Arbab, eldest son of the late Arbab Dost Muhammad born about 1905. Is one of the two *Arbabs* of Bhag, and owns landed property in Jhok *Arbab* in the Bhag Niabats. Is *Mwajab Khor* of the Kalat State.

Imam Bakhsh, Khwaja Khel, Arbab, son of *Arbab* Nabi Bakhsh, Khwaja Khel, of Mastung, born about 1867. Is the head of the Khwaja Khels, who are subjects of the Khan and holds a respectable and high position among the Zamindars of Mastung. Is reliable and useful.

Imam Bakhsh, Rind, Sardar, son of Sardar Khan, born about 1894. Has been installed as Chief in place of his father who has retired from the active control of the tribe. Draws the allowance of Rs. 215 per mensem enjoyed by his father.

Imam Bakhsh, Sarpara, Sardar, Chief of the Sarpara tribe, but as his seat in Durbar was lost more than a hundred years ago, has now no recognised position. Succeeded to the Chiefship about 1880, but his authority over his tribe, which is noted for hot-headed lawlessness, is almost nominal. Was a companion of Sardar Allahyar Khan, Rustumzai, when the latter was a refugee in Afghanistan. Left Baluchistan in 1898 and returned in 1903 with about 500 Sarpara and other refugee families and resumed possession of his lands in Kirdagap. His eldest son, Mir Shahnawaz Khan, is a Thanadar, and owing to the Sardar's favouring his younger sons, Imam Bakhsh and Shahnawaz Khan, are not in agreement. Receives an allowance of Rs. 100 from Government.

Jalal Khan, Mogheri, Wadera, son of Wadera Dost Muhammad Khan, Mogheri of Jalal Khan in Kachhi. Born about 1863. Is Chief of the Mogheri tribe. Possesses much land in the Bhag *Niabat* and his annual income is estimated at Rs. 8,000.

Jamel Khan, Sheikh Sasoli, Chief of the Sheikh Sasoli, a sub-section of the Sasoli tribe about 300 houses strong, who live in Sasol Zidi and Gaj. Receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 40 from State Funds.

Jamsher Khan, Daya, Mir, Chief of the Daya sub-section of Zahri. Born about 1876. Lives in Mishk. Has land in Mishk, Jhan, Kathali and Gajan in Kachhi. His monthly allowance was increased from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 for good work during the Jhalawan disturbances of 1916.

Kaisar Khan, Magasi, Nawab, C.I.E., Wadera. Ranks as the third Sardar in Jhalawan; lives at Jhall in Kachhi. Born about 1863 and has three sons: Gul Muhammad, about 25 years of age, by a Magasi wife and the two others, aged about 10 years and 5 years, respectively, by the daughter of Sardar Nawab Passand Khan, Zarakzai. Is reported to be the richest Sardar in the whole of Baluchistan, his annual income from his land alone being about one lakh of rupees in a good year. Has extensive lands in Sind and pays a revenue of about Rs. 8,000 a year. Is not very popular and has a bitter feud with the Chandia Nawab of Larkana in Sind. Made C. I. E. at the Coronation Durbar, 1911. Receives an allowance of Rs. 240 from Kalat State (Khan's Fund).

Karam Khan, Raisani, Mir. Born about 1874. A very able Sardarkhel. Has been Thanadar of Rindli for many years. For over a year worked as Naib in Makran but returned to Kalat as the climate did not suit him. Is really honest and religious.

Karam Khan, Shahezai Mengal. Brother of the late Mengal Sardar, Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Rahim Khan. After Mir Wali Muhammed is the most important member of the Sardar family. An able and reliable man. Is working as Sarbrakhar of the minor Mengal Sardar Rasul Bakhsh, from whose allowance he receives a share of Rs. 150 per mensem. Is also employed as Inspector of Mengal Levies on Rs. 150 per mensem.

Karim Bakhsh, Khidrani, Sardar, succeeded to the Chiefship about 1905 on the death of his uncle. Born about 1873, and resides at Baghbana. Has one daughter by his first wife (now dead), a sister of Mir Kamal Khan, Khidrani; a minor son by his second wife, a daughter of Dena, Bandeja; and a minor daughter by his third wife, Sardar Pahar Khan's

daughter. Has landed property at Baghbana, Malkhor, Gorital, Maro, Arzunar and Kappar. Had formerly considerable landed property at Anjera, which he has sold to Sardar Nawab Passand Khan, Zarakzai. Receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 50 from the Kalat State. Has little or no influence in his tribe. Is notorious for his parsimony and close-fistedness.

Khair Bakhsh, Lahri, Mir, uncle of the Lahri Chief. Born about 1873. Has no son but seven daughters, one of whom is betrothed to the Lahri Chief, and another to his younger brother, Mir Amir Khan. Has a younger brother named Mir Badal Khan, born about 1875. Is quiet and reliable.

Khan Muhammad, Gurgnari, Mir, son of Sardar Shahbaz Khan, Gurgnari. Born about 1890. Married to a daughter of Chakar, Bizanjo. Lives with his father at Gidar, and was associated with his father Shahbaz Khan, and Nur-ud-Din, Mengal, in the disturbances in Jhalawan in 1916, for which he is now undergoing a sentence of 21 years' imprisonment.

Mazar Khan, Bajoi, Sardar, born in 1860. Resides at Baghbana. Has one brother, who lives with him. Draws an allowance of Rs. 90 per mensem from the Kalat State. Has two sons, born in 1899 and 1902 and two daughters. Is not an important factor in Jhalawan politics, but gave assistance during the Mengal disturbance of 1908. Was associated with Khan Muhammad, Zarakzai, during the disturbances in Jhalawan in the summer of 1915, but rendered good service during the outbreak of 1916.

Mehrulla Khan, Raisani, C.I.E., Nawab, Mir, son of Sardar Mulla Muhammad Khan, Raisani, and brother of the late and uncle of the present Raisani Chief. Was entrusted with the management of the tribe on his brother's death in 1894. Was a determined opponent of Sardar Allahyar Khan, Rustumzai, the feud that was at the bottom of the Sarawan trouble in 1897, when he was imprisoned and the Sarawan chiefs broke into rebellion and fled to Afghanistan. Was Nazim of Makran from December 1898 up to January 1917 where he did valuable and loyal service to Government and the Khan. His ability, tact and shrewdness combined with indomitable courage and firmness enabled him to win obedience of the turbulent chiefs who head the many opposing factions of Makran, and his administration of the country must be pronounced successful from a political point of view, though leaving much to be desired. Is in receipt of a pension of Rs. 300 per mensem and jagir allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem from the State (Mekran Revenues). Married to a daughter of the late Mir Taj Muhammad Zahri, by whom he has a son, Muhammad Ali Khan, born about 1885, who is married to a sister of the late Ghaus Bakhsh and a daughter who is widow of the latter. Has taken eight *Surets* in Makran by whom he has eleven children. Made C. I. E. on the 1st January 1903 and Nawab in June 1908.

Mian Khan Kurd, Sardar, M. B. E., Khan Bahadur, succeeded to the Kurd Chiefship on the resignation of his father, late Yar Muhammad, in 1906 in his life time. Receives from Government an allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem and a share in Bolan *Badraka* and Bolan Tribal service of Rs. 1,650 per annum. Is in tribal charge of the Bolan and employed as Jemadar, Bolan Levies. A good specimen of the best type of Brahui. Rendered valuable assistance in the protection of the Bolan Pass during the Marri rebellion of 1918. Made Khan Bahadur in June 1914, and M.B.E. in June 1919. Is rather close-fisted and hence not very popular with his tribe.

Mitha Khan, Mengal, Mir, Khan Bahadur, is about 63 years of age. Is distantly related to Sardar Nur-ud-Din Khan Mengal. Was employed in the Zhob Levy Corps from which he retired as Resaldar Major. Is residing at Mangochar and enjoys a pension. Was employed as Thanadar at Mangochar but deserted his post in 1918 and went across to Afghanistan. He has now returned but is too unreliable for employment. This was the second time he had gone to Afghanistan, the first occasion being some 20 years ago when he was a Jemadar in the Zhob Militia. Is friendly with the Bangalzai Chief and his family. Received the title of Khan Bahadur on 12th December 1911. Is in receipt of pension of Rs. 100 per mensem from Government.

Muhammad Ali Khan, Jatak, Sardar, born in 1900, and succeeded to the chiefship on his father's death in 1901, under the guardianship of Mir Ali Muhammad, Jatak, who resides at Rahuja in Kachhi. His landed property is valued at about Rs. 12,000 with an annual income of about Rs. 900. Receives an allowance of Rs. 100 a month from the Kalat State. Was recognised as head of the tribe with full powers in 1915.

Muhammad Ali Khan, Raisani, Mir, Khan Sahib, eldest son of Nawab Mir Mehrulla Khan, Raisani, C.I.E., late Nazim of Makran. Bears a grudge against his father for having so many suret wives, consequently more children to share his estate. Is not trusted by the Raisani Chief, Sardar Assad Ullah Khan. Unpopular among the Raisani Sardar's family. Made a Khan Sahib in January 1918.

Muhammad Amin Khan, Muhammadshahi, Mir, Khan Sahib. Uncle to Muhammadshahi Chief. Is married to a daughter of the Satakhzai Sardar. Retired as Resaldar from the Makran Levy Corps. Was for some years Naib of Mand, Tunp and Dasht in Makran. Made a Khan Sahib in January 1919.

Muhammad Hassan, Bangalzai, Mir, Khan Sahib, uncle of the Bangalzai Chief, and was his guardian during his minority. Born about 1872. Has influence in the tribe and

with the Chief. Is at present (1919) Risaldar of the Agent to the Governor-General's Headquarter Levies. Also receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 40 from the Kalat State. Made a Khan Sahib in 1917.

Muhammad Khan, Iltazai, Mir, eldest son of Mir Karam Khan Iltazai. Born about 1879. One of the richest Brahuīs in the Kalat State, owning land and water in different places. Is in receipt of Rs. 100 per month from the State funds.

Nauroz Khan, Langav, Sardar, son of the late Rasul Bakhsh, whom he succeeded in 1911 as the so-called Sardar of the Langav tribe of Mangochar; a nomad camel and flock-owning tribe who are widely scattered, very little under any authority and are the principal cultivators for His Highness the Khan and other Brahuīs. Is lame and not very intelligent, and has little influence in the tribe. Always at loggerheads with his half-brother, Rahim Dad, of whose growing wealth and influence he is jealous. At present the quarrel is temporarily patched up. Receives an allowance of Rs. 130 per mensem.

Nauroz Khan, Zarakzai, Mir, a son of the late Nawab Passand Khan by a Musiani wife. Was used by Khan Sahib Sardar Zehri Khan, Musiani and his brothers as a tool against the Zarakzai Chief. Murdered his elder brother, Khan Muhammad. Was a claimant to the Sardari of the tribe and is now undergoing a long term of imprisonment for his misdeeds.

Nawab Khan, Musiani, Mir, brother of Sardar Zehri Khan, Musiani. Enlisted about 80 men of his tribe for the Mekran Levy Corps in 1919 and is serving as Ressaldar in the Corps.

Nur Muhammad, Bangalzai, M.B.E., Wadera, Khan Bahadur, son of Wadera Ahmad Khan. Born about 1880. During his minority the Bangalzai tribe, which is nearly 12,000 strong, was in the hands of his uncle, Mir Muhammad Hassan, who did well. His home is at Splinji, and in Kachhi he lives at Chandar. Has an income of about Rs. 5,000 per annum from his lands. Has two sons. Was made a Khan Bahadur in June 1918, and M.B.E. in June 1918. Is a highly intelligent chief, whose influence in Sarawan is great owing to his hereditary alms-sanctity and to his personal qualities. Well known for his hospitality. Receives an allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem from Government.

Nur-ud-Din, Mengal, Sardar, son of Sardar Shakar Khan, Mengal. Was formerly Thanader of Wadh, but was removed when his father was deprived of the Chiefship in July 1908. Was then called Allah Dina. Has been recognised as Sardar of the Mengals. Is the second Chief in Jhalawan. Married to a daughter of his uncle, Mir Wali Muhammad, Mengal. Was implicated in the disturbances in Jhalawan in the summer of 1915, and with Shahbaz Khan, Gurgnari, was the chief instigator of the outbreak in 1916. Is now undergoing a sentence of 14 years' imprisonment.

Pahar Khan, Sasoli, Sardar. Born about 1851; resides at Zidi and in Kachhi. Succeeded to the Sardarship at his father's death. Is a Brahui of the old school. For many years gave much trouble in connection with the boundary dispute with the Sind district of Larkana, but has lately been well behaved. Is on bad terms with his eldest son Rasul Bakhsh. Has not got his tribe in hand and is at feud with the Hotmanzais. Receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 80. Has lands in Zidi, Gaj, Sasoli, and Kalachi, valued at about Rs. 15,000, the annual income derived from which amounts to about Rs. 2,000.

Pir Bakhsh, Haruni. Son and heir of the Haruni Sardar, Sultan Muhammad. An intelligent youth who has begun to take interest in tribal affairs.

Rahim Khan, Kurd, Khan Sahib, Mir, uncle of the Kurd Chief, and his branch of the tribe is almost as powerful as that of the Sardar himself. Born about 1858. Receives an allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem. Has been employed by Government on many important duties. Is active, intelligent, most useful and reliable. Has three sons, the eldest of whom Mir Alla Dina, was born about 1888. Made a Khan Sahib at the Delhi Coronation Durbar of 1903.

Rahim Khan, Umrani, eldest son of Wadera Khudai Khan, Umrani. Born about 1869. Owns landed property in the Bhag niabat.

Rahimdad, Langav, Mir, a half-brother of the Langav Sardar, and a very able and clever member of the family. Married to a woman from Shorawak. Has made a lot of money by camel contracts and is periodically on bad terms with the Sardar over *Sardari* on his camel contracts; which have unconsciously inflated his importance in the tribe, as compared with that of the Sardar.

Rasul Bakhsh, Shahezai Mengal, eldest son of the late Mengal Sardar, Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Rahim Khan, and a nephew of the Jam of Las Bela. Is reading in the State School at Mastung. Has been selected for the Mengal Chiefship but as he is minor the work of the Sardari is carried on by his uncle and Sarbarahkar Mir Karam Khan. Receives an allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem from Kalat State Funds and Rs. 50 from the Las Bela State.

Rasul Bakhsh, Zarakzai, a favourite son of the late Nawab Passand Khan Zarakzai. His mother was a daughter of the Haruni Sardar, and he is married to a daughter of the Shahwani Sardar. Is a claimant to the Sardari of the tribe. Stammers and has little education. But has improved much from a long stay with his father-in-law. Receives an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem from the Kalat State.

Rasul Bakhsh, Sasoli, Mir, eldest son of Sardar Pahar Khan. Born in 1877. Has three wives living, one of whom is the daughter of Lala Khan Sheikh, another, the step-sister of *ex*-Sardar Shahbaz Khan, Gurgnari, and third the sister of Ali Muhammad, Kalandarani. Was appointed Sarbarakar at the request of his father in 1914. Was associated with the Mengal and Gurgnari Sardars in the Jhalawan disturbances of 1916 and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Has one son born in 1904.

Rustom Khan, Muhammad, Hasni Sardar, Chief of the Muhammad Hasni tribe. Born about 1871. Lives in Jebri. Married to a daughter of Murad Khan, Muhammad Hasni, and to a daughter of Baloch Khan, Nausherwani, by whom he has one minor son, Baluch Khan. Has one brother, Bairam Khan, born about 1878. Has two sisters, one the wife of Kadir Bakhsh, Gichki of Panjgur, the other the widow of Sir Nauroz Khan, Nausherwani. Has four uncles, Musa Khan, Abdullah Khan, Kamal Khan and Muhammad Khan, with whom he is not on good terms. Has lands in Gwarjak. Gajar, Kalar, Paowar, Jebri, Sunari Raghahi, Nal, Surab, Gidar and Marap, which were under dispute with his uncles and brothers except the Parwar land which belonged exclusively to him but are now being divided. Receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 215 from the Kalat State. Was on bad terms with the late Sardar Sir Nauroz Khan, Nausherwani. Except for his disagreement with his uncles is popular in the tribe. Gave valuable assistance to the Mekran Levy Corps in 1918-19.

Samandar Khan, Muhammad Shahi, Sardar, succeeded to the Chiefship on the death of his father, Sardar Azim Khan, in August 1905. Born in 1886. Is smart, intelligent, useful and loyal like his father. Has shown much strength of character in shaking himself free from the control of various relatives, who would have been glad to wield the Sardari authority on his behalf. Is in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem from Government.

Sardar Khan, Rind, Wadera. Born about 1865. Has two sons, the elder of whom Mir Imam Bakhsh was born about 1894. His head-quarters are at Shoran in Kachhi. Is the fourth Chief in the Sarawan line, but in Durbars does not sit in this place, owing to a dispute regarding precedence. Annual income between Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 50,000 in a good year. Of late he has become more hospitable. Is at enmity with Nawab Kaisar Khan, Magassi. Has retired from the active control of his tribe, his son Imam Bakhsh having been installed in his place.

Shadi Khan, Bangalzai, Mir, Khan Shahib, born about 1882. Youngest brother of the Bangalzai Sardar. Did excellent work in difficult circumstances as Resaldar Major of the Kalat State Camel Corps in 1914-15. Rendered good service during the Jhalawan disturbances of 1916. Made a Khan Sahib in 1915. Receives an allowance of Rs. 80 per mensem from the Kalat State.

Shahbaz Khan, Gurgnari, born in 1865. Married to his cousin, a daughter of the late Sardar's brother, by whom he has three sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Khan Muhammad, is married to a Bizanjo. Has landed property at Gidar, Lakorian, Zarreki and Chad, valued at Rs. 10,000, the annual income of which is about Rs. 600. Succeeded to the Sardarship in 1903. Is not on good terms with the Haruni Chief. His daughter was married to Mir Hussain Khan, Tambrani of Urnach, in February 1910. Was associated with the late Khan Muhammad, Zarakzai, in his revolt during the summer of 1915 and with Nur-ud-Din, Mengal, the chief instigator of the Jhalawan disturbances of 1916; is now undergoing a sentence of 21 years' imprisonment.

Shah Beg Khan, Zarakzai, Mir, son of the outlaw Mir Gauhar Khan, Zarakzai, who was killed in an engagement with the Kalat State troops in 1896. Was first sent to the M. A. O. College at Aligarh, but was subsequently removed to the Quetta Sandeman High School. Resides at Gat. Has much improved and kept clear of intrigues, especially when Khan Muhammad was outlawed and on the death of Nawab Passand Khan. Is one of the candidates for the Zarakzai Chiefship. Receives an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem from the Kalat State.

Shahnawaz Khan, Sarpara, Mir, eldest son of Mir Imam Bakhsh, Sarpara, and a promising youth. Went to Afghanistan with his father in 1898 and returned in 1903. Is employed as a Thanadar. Has a dispute with his father on the distribution of property.

Shakar Khan, Shahezai, Mengal, Sardar. Born in 1871. His father was the celebrated Nur-ud-din Khan, who was a moving spirit in the rebellion against the *ex*-Khan, and who was killed with nearly all his immediate followers by the *ex*-Khan at Kalat in 1876. Has little influence with the tribe or power to control it. Is married to a sister of the Jam of Las Bela by whom he had two minor daughters who are now dead. By his first wife (a sister of Mir Jumma Khan, Shahezai Mengal), who is dead, he has one son, Nur-ud-din, born about 1890. Was removed from the Chiefship of the Mengal tribe in July 1908, reinstated in 1912, but afterwards resigned, in favour of his son Nuruddin (q. v.). Has now settled in Karachi on an allowance from the Las Bela State. Much addicted to drugs.

Sher Muhammad, Sunnari Brahui, Mirza, Khan Sahib, born about 1878. Was first a servant of His Highness the Khan of Kalat; then employed in the Political Agent, Kalat's office. Rendered useful service in the preparation of the Baluchistan Gazetteers and in the census operations. Was employed as His Highness the Khan's Naib at Lehri and is now on deputation as assistant to the Census Superintendent in Baluchistan. Was made Khan Sahib on the 14th June 1912.

Sultan Muhammad, Haruni, *Sirdar*, born in 1865, and resides at Gurgat, near Sorab. Has one living son, Pir Bakhsh, born about 1896. Possesses landed property at Gurgat, Mahrab, Gidar, etc., valued at about one lakh. Receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 125 from the Kalat State. A man on whom no reliance can be placed, and a disturbing element in Zahri politics. Said to treat his tribe with oppression. Is permanently lame from a gunshot in the knee, which he received while joining in a disturbance with which he had no concern. An unruly and mischievous character. The Harunis are a section of the Muhammad Hasni, but the *Sardar* of the tribe has no control over this section and is at feud with Sultan Muhammad. Was associated with the late Khan Muhammad, Zarakzai, in his revolt during the summer of 1915, but remained quiet during the disturbances of 1916. By the death of Nawab Passand Khan, Zarakzai, lost much of his influence and importance. Has caused much ill-feeling by getting himself betrothed to the widow of the late *Sardar* Bahram Khan Gurgnari who was murdered in the unrest of 1918.

Wahid Bahsh, Raisani, *Mir, Khan Bahadur*, born about 1868. Is related to late *Sardar* Sir Ghaus Bakhsh, Raisani. Was first employed in the Kalat State Troops and lately as *Resaldar-Major* of the Makran Levy Corps where he rendered long and meritorious service. Is now *Thanadar* of Zehri. Was made *Khan Bahadur* on the 1st January 1907.

Wali Muhammad, Airi, *Arbab*, son of *Arbab Jafir, Airi*, of Bhag. Born about 1863. The *Motabir* of all Jatt *Zamindars* in Bhag Nari and possesses *khushkaba* in Tanguti, Basti, Hamid-Gihalpur Tuk and Tumbu. Receives about Rs. 600 on account of his share of produce of his *khushkaba* lands when they are cultivated. Is intelligent and useful.

Wali Muhammad Khan, Kurd, *Mir, Khan Sahib*. Brother of the *Kurd Chief*. Was attached to the suite of the *Amir* of Afghanistan when he visited India in 1906-07. Did well with the Makran Border Mission. Is on bad terms with his brother and *Chief, K. B. Mian Khan*. Made a *Khan Sahib* in June 1917.

Wali Muhammad, Mengal, *Mir*, son of *Haji Ibrahim Khan*. Born about 1860. Is fairly capable and intelligent but miserly and not very energetic. A man who strives to be well with the powers that be and careful to avoid breaking with either the *Khan* or *Government*. Was appointed by the *Sardar*, with the concurrence of the *Motabirs*, as his *vakil* for the management of the affairs of the tribe in 1903. Removed from the *vakilship* in 1907. Is married to a sister of the *Jam's* father. His eldest son, late *Khan Bahadur Mir Rahim Khan*, was married to the *Jam's* sister. His eldest daughter is married to the *Jam*, his second daughter to *Mir Abdul Karim*, the *Jam's* brother, and his third daughter to *Sardar Nur-ud-din, Mengal*. Has a second son, *Karim Bakhsh*, born about 1892. Receives allowances from the *Las Bela State* and Rs. 100 per mensem from the *Kalat State*.

Yusuf Khan, Gurgnari, *Mir*, born about 1912. Is the son and heir of the late *Mir Bahram Khan, Gurgnari*, who was *Sarbarakar* of the tribe after his eldest brother, *Shahbaz Khan*, who is undergoing a long term of imprisonment. During the minority of *Yusuf Khan*, the *Sardari* work will be conducted by *Mir Sahib Khan*.

Yusuf Khan Kurd, *Khan Bahadur, Mir*, uncle of the *Kurd Sardar*, but not on good terms with him. Born about 1849. An able and broad-minded *Sardarkhel* who takes a great interest in the world's politics. Has done many tours with British officers and seen almost the whole of Baluchistan. Loyal and reliable and always ready when called upon. Has a great knowledge of the history of the State and of *Brahui* tribes. Old age has rendered him unfit for further active service, but he is ever ready with advice. Made *Khan Bahadur* in May 1894. Receives an allowance of Rs. 110 and a personal allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem from the *Kalat State*.

Zahri Khan, Musiani, *Sardar, Khan Sahib*. Born about 1884, and resides at Balbal in Zahri. His first wife is a daughter of *Atta Muhammad, Bohirzai*, the second, a daughter of *Sardar Pahar Khan, Sasoli*, and the third a *Musiani*. Has two brothers, *Nawab Khan* and *Bohir*, and a sister married to *Mir Bahawal Khan, Musiani*. Has two sons, born about 1905 and 1909. Possesses landed property at Balal, *Pathan* in *Kachhi*, and in the *Mula*, said to be worth over Rs. 10,000, the annual income being about Rs. 1,600. Receives an allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem from the *Kalat State*. Is heavily in debt. Has become strong by the death of *Nawab Passand Khan Zarakzai*. Rendered assistance to *Government* during the disturbances in *Jhalawan* in 1915 and 1916. The hereditary enmity between the *Musianis* and *Zarakzais* is a potential source of trouble. Made a *Khan Sahib* in 1916.

MAKRAN.

MAKRAN.

Abdul Karim, Gichki, Mir, son of the late Mir Fateh Khan, Gichki, and first cousin of Sardar Sheh Umar and one of the most important men in Makran. Was Khan's Naib in Kech up to the rising of 1898, when he remained loyal and gave protection to the late Nazim Udho Dass, who took refuge with him, but did not do as much to meet the movement in its earlier stages, as, being Naib of Kech, he might have done. Is considered to be one of the richest men in Kech. Receives Rs. 2,260 per annum of the Telegraph subsidy. He and his brother Sheh Qasim enjoy half the revenue of Kalatuk and other villages and the whole revenue of the village of Malakabad. Their annual income is estimated at from Rs. 7,000 to 8,000 per annum. Is clever and intriguing. His mother was a sister of Sardar Khira Khan, Bizanjo of Nal, and he himself is married to a daughter of the Sami Chief. Has two sons, the eldest Fateh Khan, born in about 1887, is employed as a sort of personal assistant to the Assistant Political Agent, Makran, on Rs. 100 per mensem.

Bai Khan, Gichki Bayan, Mir, son of Sardar Sheh Umar, the Gichki Sardar. Born in 1890. Was Jemadar in the Makran Levy Corps Cavalry, when the corps was raised in 1904, but owing to his disinclination to serve among Brahuīs with no following of his own resigned in 1907 and became a sort of personal assistant to the Assistant Political Agent of Makran. Was in Mastung for some time learning revenue work. Is not on good terms with Sardar Mehrab Khan, who is jealous of him fearing that on Sheh Umar's death he will lay claim to the Sardari rights which are at present in his (Mehrab's) hands. Is married to a daughter of his uncle Sardar Mehrab Khan. Showed signs of getting out of hand but has now improved and is doing well in Makran as the Wazir's Naib at Mand. Owing to the death of his second wife, a daughter of Khan Bahadur Mir Muhammad Hussan, Gichki, his relations with the latter are not as cordial as they ever were.

Bohir Khan, Gichki, Mir, son of the late Mir Shahdad, Gichki of Sharuk. Born about 1872. Is intelligent and quiet. Is working as Naib of Tump under the Wazir of Makran.

Durra Khan, Gichki, Khan Bahadur, Mir, son of the late Muhammad Khan, Gichki. Born about 1870. Is related to the Gichki Sardar by blood and also by marriage, Sardar Sheh Umar having married one of his daughters. Another daughter is married to Mir Rustam Khan, the Sardar's half-brother. Lives at Turbat. Rendered conspicuously good service in conducting Lieutenant Turner, R. E., to Ormara on the outbreak of the 1898 rising and afterwards proved useful to Colonel Mayne's forces. For these services he was made Khan Sahib in January 1906 and his lands were exempted from revenue. Has not a strong character, but is intelligent and anxious to make himself useful. Was employed by the Karachi Railway Extension Survey Party in Persia, who spoke highly of his honesty and pluck. Made a Khan Bahadur in 1913.

Isa Khan, Nausherwani, Mir, son of the late Mir Mehrab Khan, Nausherwani. Born about 1880. His father was one of the principal leaders of the 1898 rising and was killed at the Gokprusht fight. Is well disposed towards Government, but does not appear to be a particularly strong character. Is much under the good influence of Mir Sarfaraz Khan, his father-in-law and uncle, with whom he lives at Buleda. His mother was the late Mir Baluch Khan's sister.

Kamal Khan, Bizanjo, Mir, son of the late Mir Fakir Muhammad Bizanjo. Born about 1850. Lives at Pidarak, where he owns one of the few forts now left in Makran, which is rapidly falling to ruins and is unoccupied. This fort was left to him as he did not join in the rising of 1898. Is not a trustworthy character and is noted even in Makran for his untruthfulness. Is married to a daughter of the late Mir Morad, Gichki Chief of Tump, and also to a sister of Mir Muhammad Hassan of Sami. His mother was a sister of the late Sardar Bayan, father of Sardar Sheh Umar, Gichki. His sister married Mir Sarfaraz Khan, younger brother of Sardar Sheh Umar, Gichki. His daughter is married to Mir Gwaram Khan, son of Mir Muhammad Hassan of Sami. By his first wife he has a son, Nawab Khan, born about 1879, who is of no particular importance. By his second wife he has a son, Hasil Khan, born about 1890, who is married to a daughter of Mir Muhammad Hassan. Is not on good terms with Sardar Fakir Muhammad, Bizanjo, owing to a bitter dispute over ancestral property.

Mehrab Khan, Gichki, Sardar, Sardar Bahadur, son of Mir Bayan, the late Gichki Chief and half-brother of the present Chief, Sardar Sheh Umar. Born about 1868. Was the favourite son of his father and but for the intervention of Sir Robert Sandeman would have become Sardar when his father died. Was the chief author of the rising of 1898. Was present at the fight at Gokprusht and fled into Persian territory after it. Was induced by the late Nazim Mehrulla Khan to return on promise of pardon in 1899 (Was his right-hand man in the task of administering the country and is now the most influential man in Makran. Had much influence over the Nazim, who lost no opportunity of promoting his interests and was accordingly loyal to him.) Is very intelligent (and there can be little doubt that he will throw in his lot with the Government representative in the future whoever he may be).

Of good appearance and pleasant manners, but suspicious and treacherous. Receives Rs. 2,260 from the Telegraph subsidy. His private income is half the revenue realised from the districts of Kaush Kalat (where he lives), Dasht and Kulanch, which he shares with his brother Sardar Sheh Umar, the total revenue in a good year being about Rs. 16,000. Has three sons of whom Mahmud Khan is the eldest, born about 1877. Rendered conspicuous service to the Makran Mission. By far the most influential man in Makran. Made Sardar Bahadur in 1916.

Muhammad Akbar Khan, Nausherwani, Mir, a son of the late Mir Baluch Khan, Nausherwani, and younger brother of Mir Shahnawaz Khan. Born about 1860. Helped his brother in the rising of 1898 and took part in the attack on Captain Burn's survey party. After the rising he fled to Kharan. Was pardoned and appointed Naib of Kolwa, but was removed from the Naibi though he receives allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem from Makran revenues.

Muhammad Ali Khan, Gichki, Sardar, son of Mir Azam Khan. Was the guardian of the present Gichki Chief, Sardar Abdulla Khan, and Naib of H. H. the Khan at Panjgur, but was removed from both posts for mismanagement. Has very little influence.

Muhammad Hussan, Gichki, Khan Bahadur, Mir, son of Mir Isa, Gichki. Born about 1864. Is the Chief of village and district of Sami in the Kej Valley. Resides at Sami. Belongs to the Panjgur branch of the Gichkis and at one time claimed the Panjgur Sardarship. His claim was enquired into and rejected by Sir R. Sandeman in 1884. Led a raiding party against Panjgur in 1889 in the course of which many lives were lost and property worth about a lakh of rupees was looted. Was taken to Quetta in 1890, and detained for some time in custody. Was later released and showed conspicuous loyalty during the 1898 disturbances. Took part in the fight against Muhammad Umar near Kuntar in December 1900. Receives the revenue of Sami amounting to about Rs. 2,500 per annum, in which the Khan has no share. Receives an allowance of Rs. 500 a year for services rendered during the 1898 disturbances. Is a difficult man to deal with. His eldest son, Mir Gwaram Khan, born about 1889, is a Risaldar in the Makran Levy Corps and is very highly spoken of. Has two other sons by the same wife, a sister of Sardar Abdulla Khan of Panjgur, and another son Muhammad Hyat, born about 1888 of a Baluch wife and consequently held in little esteem. His first wife was a sister of Sardar Sir Nauroz Khan of Kharan by whom he had one daughter, who is still unmarried.

Murad Khan, Gichki, Sardar, born about 1902. Succeeded his father, the late Sardar Abdulla Khan, in January 1915. The question of the management of his estates is under consideration. Is doing well.

Nadir Shah, Gichki, Mir, son of the late Mir Murad, Gichki Chief of Tump. Born about 1868. Appears to be a weak character of whom nothing would be heard were it not for his birth. His sister is married to the Jam of Las Bela and his daughter to the Jam's eldest son.

Nausherwan, Nausherwani, Mir, son of Mir Shahbaz Khan, Nausherwani. Went to Afghanistan after the trouble of 1898. Returned in 1914 and his case has been settled; he now lives in Kolwah.

Rustam Khan, Gichki, Mir, son of the late Sardar Bayan and half-brother of Sardar Sheh Umar and full brother of Sardar Mehrab Khan. Born about 1879. Lives at Kaush Kalat (Turbat). Was in charge of Captain Burn's escort and made a treacherous attack on his camp at the time of the 1898 rising. Afterwards fled to Persia with Mehrab Khan and returned with him. Is hot-tempered and excitable and very disloyal. Is married to a daughter of Khan Bahadur Mir Durra, Gichki. Resides at Muscat where he is said to have contracted a marriage.

Sarfaraz, Gichki, Mir. Is a full brother of Mir Rustam Khan. Born about 1873. Is blind (the result of small pox). Has married a daughter of Mir Fakir Muhammad Bizanjo, and has two sons.

Sarfaraz Khan, Nausherwani, Mir, son of Mir Shahlad, Nausherwani, born about 1862. Lives at Chib (Buleda). Is a brother of the late Mir Baluch Khan, the leader of the 1898 rising, prior to which he had taken no part in his brother's lawlessness though mixed up in a case in which the late Mir Shahdad of Sharigh got into trouble in 1889. His son Rustam Khan was killed at Gokprusht, at which fight he himself was not present. Fled to Persia after the rising, but returned with the other refugees and was pardoned at the instance of late Nazim Nawab Mir Mehrulla Khan. Has since been well behaved and doing good service. Has considerable influence in the country, especially over Mir Isa Khan, his nephew. Has two wives, one the sister of the late Mir Mehrab, father of Mir Isa Khan, and the other a daughter of Mir Bahram of Pasni. Has two daughters, one of whom is married to Mir Isa Khan and the other to Mir Bohir Khan, son of the late Mir Shahdad of Sharigh.

Shahnawaz Khan, Nausherwani, Mir, eldest son of the late Mir Baluch Khan, Nausherwani. Born about 1848. Is head of the Kolwa branch of the Nausherwanis and probably the most important and influential member of the tribe in Makran. Lives at Hor in Kolwa and receives an allowance of Rs. 90 a month from the Makran revenues. Has given a good deal of trouble in the past, having been associated in many of his father's lawless proceedings. Was with Mir Muhammad Hassan of Sami, when he attacked the fort of

Garmkhan in Panjgur in October 1888. Was a moving spirit in the mischief then going on and acting to subvert the power of the Gichki Sardars. Did not meet Sir Robert Sandeman on his visit to Makran in 1891 but fled to Persia. Baluch Khan was captured by Sir Nauroz Khan and contributed to the constant trouble in Kolwa by joining in the interference of the Nausherwanis with Mirwaris, and Kodais, etc. In the 1898 rising he looted a Kafilā, helped in the attack on Captain Burn's Survey party, attacked and killed a trader carrying arms from Muscat, and seized 17 B. L. rifles and joined his father in the general rising. After the Gokprusht fight, he fled to Persia whence he was brought back by Mir Mehrulla Khan and his offences pardoned. Is now well behaved and is rendering loyal and useful service. Is simple-minded, courageous, and straightforward, ambitious, but not excitable, and there is good reason to hope that his behaviour will continue satisfactory. Was at enmity with the late Muhammad Umar, Nausherwani, and bought his lands at a nominal value when they were put up to sale after the Nodiz fort incident. Arrangements have been made for the support of Mir Nausherwan out of these lands.

Sheh Kasim, Gichki, Mir, son of Mir Fateh Khan and brother of Mir Abdul Karim, with whom he lives and has joint property. Is intelligent, more energetic but probably less trustworthy than his brother, who, however, has always overshadowed him. Outwardly they are on good terms.

Sheh Umar, Gichki, Sardar, son of the late Sardar Bayan, born about 1840. Is the Sardar of the Kech branch of the Gichkis and consequently recognised as the head of the Gichki clan. Has always been loyal to Government, but owing to weakness of character and miserly habits has never had any influence. Is now an old man and seems to be verging on his dotage. Since the 1898 rising, in which he took no part he has, owing to incapacity, lost many of his rights as Sardar which have passed into the hands of his younger brother Mehrab Khan, who has been given the courtesy titles of Sardar and Sardar Bahadur. As Sheh Umar does not command as much influence as his brother, tribal work is done through the latter. The two brothers remain outwardly on good terms though Sheh Umar resents his loss of prestige, and probably feels the loss of Rs. 2,260 Telegraph subsidy more still. In Durbar he still takes the chief place, but little other attention is paid to him. Receives half the revenue of Kech, Dasht and Kulanch amounting to about Rs. 16,000 in a good year. This he shares with Mehrab. Married first a sister of Mir Muhammad Hassan of Sami, by whom he has a son, Mir Bai Khan, secondly, a sister of the late Sher Muhammad of Nasirabad; and thirdly, a daughter of Khan Bahadur Mir Durra, by whom he has two minor sons. Is on bad terms with his eldest son, Mir Bayan, over the division of property.

KHARAN.

KHARAN.

Habibulla Khan, Nausherwani, Sardar, Nawab, Sardar Bahadur, born about 1897. Eldest son of the late Sardar Muhammad Yakub Khan (the eldest son of Sardar Sir Nauroz Khan). Fled from Kharan in 1911 after his father's murder. Was installed as *Sardar* in open Durbar at Quetta on the 19th September 1911. Has lately entered into an agreement acknowledging that all external affairs connected with Kharan should be conducted by government and not by himself. Is married to a daughter of Mir Sultan Jan, Nausherwani. Made a Sardar Bahadur in January 1919.

Amir Khan, Nausherwani, Mir, younger brother of the late Sardar Sir Nauroz Khan. Born about 1860. Has three sons, the eldest of whom, Yusuf Khan, was born about 1896. Was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for complicity in the murder of his nephew, Sardar Muhammad Yakub Khan of Kharan; released in February 1918. Used to reside by order at Loralai but is now permitted to live at Mastung. Used to receive an allowance of Rs. 50 from the Kharan Sardar who has lately promised to increase this by another Rs. 50 per mensem to be given in wheat in kind.

Haji Zangi, Alezai. Born about 1844. Is a son of Mir Khan, Alezai. Resides at Washak in the summer and at Kharan in the winter. Reputed to be the wealthiest man in Kharan, possesses great influence and is esteemed by everybody. Ranks third in importance after the Sardar and his family.

Mauladad Khan, Shahghassi. Is (in 1919) over 70 years of age. Is Shahghassi to the Kharan Sardar, a position which his father held before him. Comes of a respectable but poor Makran family, who were taken prisoners by the Nausherwanis, carried off to Kharan and freed as a reward for loyal services. Was Sardar Sir Nauroz Khan's right-hand man, and enjoyed his confidence to such an extent that he was often placed in charge of the State during Nauroz Khan's absence. A man of great intelligence and force of character with a thorough knowledge of Kharan and its history. Fled with Habibulla Khan when Amir Khan attempted to usurp the Sardari in 1911. Is related by marriage to the Muhammad Hassani Sardar. His son, Nur Muhammad, has not inherited his father's good qualities.

Muhammad Karim, Nausherwani, son of Azim Khan and a grandson of the late Sardar Azad Khan. Is a man of wealth and intelligence and keeps aloof from local politics and intrigues, and is on good terms with everybody. Is perhaps the most trustworthy of all the Nausherwanis.

Safar Khan, Kambrani. Born about 1859. Head of the Kambranis of Kharan. Is the eldest son of Nur Muhammad, whose family migrated from Jhalawan some generations ago and settled at Sarawan, near Kharan Kalat. Is a man of wealth and influence, and generally regarded as one of the most important men in Kharan.

Sultan Jan, Nausherwani, a nephew of the late Sardar Sir Nauroz Khan. His daughter is married to Sardar Habibulla Khan. Has some influence with the latter which he uses for his own purposes.

LAS BELA.

LAS BELA.

Kamal Khan, C.I.E., Jam of Las Bela, born about 1874, was recognised as Jam on the death of his father Jam Ali Khan, on the 4th January 1896. The affairs of the State and the character of the Jam necessitated the interference of Government, and in compliance with the Jam's own request a Wazir was appointed to assist in carrying on the administration for a period of five years. The period of probation expired in May 1901 when he was given full powers subject to certain conditions. In May 1910 he was permitted to take leave of absence for a year and to reside in Quetta with his family. With his consent a new Wazir was appointed to administer the State during his absence under the supervision of the Political Agent, Kalat. He returned to the State in April 1911. Is a weak, neurotic character with no idea of administration. The State finances were in hopeless confusion but have now been taken over by the Wazir. Has two sons, Ghulam Muhammad, born December 1895, who married the daughter of Mir Nadir Shah, Gichki of Tump, in 1910, and Jam Ali Khan, born about 1906. Enjoys a personal salute of 9 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. Made a C.I.E. in January 1915.

Abdul Karim, Jamshedi, Mir, third son of the late Sir Jam Mir Ali Khan, K.C.I.E., Jam of Las Bela, and brother of the present Jam Mir Kamal Khan. Born about 1881. Smart, nice-mannered and intelligent. Is married to a daughter of Mir Wali Muhammad, Mengal. Draws Rs. 500 per mensem from the Las Bela State. Resides out of the State and is a bitter enemy of his brother.

Ayub Khan, Jamshedi, Mir, was called Kechi Khan as a child. Third son of the late Jam Mir Khan of Las Bela, brother of Mir Yakub Khan and the best of the family. Born about 1882. Educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. Proceeded to England in September 1904, and was called to the Bar in 1908. Lives and practises at Karachi. Was given an appointment as Deputy Collector in Sind, but resigned. Takes interest in Sind public affairs. Receives an allowance of Rs. 400 per mensem from the Las Bela State.

Dad Muhammed, Chutta, Wadera. Is generally called *Sardar*. The head of the Chutta tribe, inhabiting the country bordering on the Sind, Las Bela and Kalat frontiers. Succeeded his uncle, the late Sahib Khan, in 1895. Is a vassal of the Jam of Las Bela, from whom he gets a monthly allowance of Rs. 50 in lieu of certain rights ceded by the late Sahib Khan. Is well meaning, but somewhat weak and has generally some dispute on foot with other members of his family. Has no issue and will be succeeded by his cousin, Mir Umedali a son of the late Subedar Saleh Muhammad.

Darya Khan, Burhra, Mir, Headman of the Burhras of Bela. Is an old man about 60 years of age and a typical old-fashioned Lassi.

Ibrahim, Roonjha, Mir, Headman of the Roonjhas. A young man of average ability. His tribe enjoys the favour of the Jam.

Ishak, Roonjha, Haji, Mir, Khan Sahib, the Jam's *Vakil* in Karachi. Is a well-wisher of Government and the Las Bela State. A reliable official. One of his sons accompanied the Jam's eldest son to Aligarh, where both boys were educated for about 2 years.

Janoo, Seeâ, the headman of the Seeâs. About 55 years of age. Of little influence.

Juman, Shaikh, Mir, headman of the Shaikhs. Is a Lassi of the old type; brave, hospitable and quick-tempered and said to be one of the richest men of Las Bela. Is at enmity with the Jam. Now old and getting feeble and has surrendered the duties of headman to his eldest son, Manghya.

Kadir Bakhsh, Jamshedi, Mir, fourth and youngest son of the late Sir Mir Ali Khan, K.C.I.E., by a concubine. Born in 1896. Lives in Las Bela. Is quiet and respectful. Receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 30 from the Las Bela State. At present (1919-20) works as Naib of Sonmiani. Is the only relation trusted by the Jam.

Makbul Khan, Jamshedi, Mir, the youngest son of the late Jam Mir Khan of Las Bela. Born about 1889. Was educated in the Aitchison College, Lahore, the Las Bela State paying for his education and maintenance. Trained at the Police Training College, Nasik. Now officiating as Superintendent of Police in Sind. Receives an allowance of Rs. 400 per mensem from the Las Bela State.

Mangya, Shaikh, Mir, eldest son of Mir Juman, Shaikh. Was educated in the Bela School and was for some time the Jam's Naib in Sonmiani and other places. Was Inspector of Levies in the Levy tracts for some time. Has now resigned this appointment.

Murad Ali Khan, Jamshedi, Mir, the second son of the late Jam Ali Khan of Las Bela. Born about 1877; was partly educated at the Aitchison College. Being bright and of strong character, was the favourite son of the late Jam, who wished him to succeed him. Went off to Afghanistan when Government declined to set the rightful heir aside, and received an allowance from the Amir and was given a jagir near Kandahar. Returned in 1903 and lived for some years at the Jam's expense at Bela, but left owing to a quarrel. Unstable and a born intriguer. Lately had a disagreement with the Jam and again left

the State. Is now living in Karachi and receives an allowance of Rs. 500 a month from the Las Bela State.

Shahmir, Mangya, a man of some standing with the camel-owning tribes of the State. Serves as camel Jamadar and has been supplying camels for the camps of British officers visiting Bela since the time of the late Sir Robert Sandeman.

Yakub Khan, Jamshedi, Mir, second son of the late Jam Mir Khan, born in 1875. His mother was a Delhi lady, whom Jam Mir Khan had espoused while in exile. Was educated at the Aitchison College. Was nominated by his father as his successor in preference to his eldest son Haji Mir Ali Khan: Receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 400 from Las Bela State, and prior to the death of Sardar Sir Nauroz Khan in 1909, whose daughter he married, lived in Kharan. Now lives in Quetta.

QUETTA-PESHIN.

QUETTA-PESHIN AGENCY.

Abdulla Jan, Panezai Kakar, Malik, Khan Sahib, born about 1884. Lives at Bostan. Is a Jamadar of Levies and receives an allowance of Rs. 55 per mensem. Owns considerable landed property and is a man of influence among the Kakars. Made a Khan Sahib in June 1918.

Ali Jan, Huramzai Darzai, Sayyid, Khan Sahib, born about 1866. Lives at Killi Gul Muhammad near Quetta. Of good position and character and very useful on Jirgas. A man of property, and reputed to be the best cultivator in the Quetta Sub-Division. His influence is chiefly personal as his section is a small one. Made a Khan Sahib in January 1918.

Baha-ud-din, Ghaibezai, Bazai, Malik, Haji, Khan Bahadur, born about 1860. Lives at Nauhissar in the Quetta Tahsil. Is a flourishing zamindar, has great influence in his own tribe and is generally respected. Receives an allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem from Government, and is a Jamadar of Levies. Is very useful on Jirgas. His younger brother, Abdul Qadir, is also very useful when required. Was made a Khan Sahib in 1898 and a Khan Bahadur in 1911.

Fakir Muhammad, Naurozai, Isakhel, Kakar, Sahibzada, born about 1863. Lives at Kuchlak in the Quetta Tahsil. Is not held in good repute as far as his moral character is concerned, but is well-to-do and an enterprising zamindar.

Iskan Khan, Tarin, Sardar, Khan Bahadur, born about 1853. Lives at Kili Iskan Khan in the Pishin Tahsil. Holds a good position in his tribe and has great influence both with the tribe and the general public. His paternal uncle was chief of the tribe. Is charitable and hospitable, and reputed to be honest and reliable. Has set a good example in the development of the country. Made a Khan Sahib in 1899 and Khan Bahadur in 1900. Receives an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem from Government. Recognised as Sardar of the Pishin Tarins in 1909.

Karam Khan, Kasi Akazai, Arbab, Khan Bahadur. Is the younger brother of Khan Bahadur Arbab Khudadad Khan. Born about 1874. Lives at Kasi near Quetta. Was at one time in Government service and reached the rank of Tahsildar. Is now Naib Wazir-i-Azam of the Kalat State. Holds a good position in his tribe and has much influence with his own as well as with the neighbouring people. Is honest, reliable and most useful on Jirgas. Was appointed an Honorary Magistrate for Quetta in 1909. Owns considerable landed property but is not well off for ready money. Made Khan Bahadur in 1917.

Khudadad Khan, Kasi, Arbab, Khan Bahadur, born about 1862. Lives at Kasi near Quetta. Is Malik of the Akazai branch with the hereditary title of Arbab. Is a Municipal Commissioner. Is shrewd and extremely enterprising and untiring in improving his property. Is President of the Anjuman Islamia, Quetta, and is respected. Has rendered useful services to Government in connection with Jirgas and otherwise. Made a Khan Bahadur in June 1897. Receives an allowance of Rs. 80 per mensem from Government.

Lawang Khan, Yasinzai Kakar, Malik, Khan Bahadur. Born about 1850. Belonged originally to Toghi near Quetta, but on the Toghi lands being required for cantonments purchased property near Kuchlak where he has since started a new settlement. Is a Jamadar of Levies on Rs. 45 a month and in addition receives a personal allowance of Rs. 5. Is shrewd, intelligent and enterprising but of recent years his influence has decreased to some extent owing to the scattering of the Quetta Yasinzais of whom he is the leading Malik. Made a Khan Bahadur in June 1919.

Malik Agha, Piralezai Badinzai, Achakzai, Malik, born about 1863. Lives at Pir Alizai near Kila Abdulla in the Pishin Tahsil. Is chief Malik of his tribe, is respected, and has great influence with the general public. Is Jamadar of Levies drawing Rs. 40 per mensem. Before the arrival of the British Government his father held office under the then Amir with the rank of "Teeras Tumni," a hereditary title. Is a good man and comfortably off. Commands respect across the border.

Muhammad Hassan Shah, Manozai Shingari, Sayyid, Khan Sahib, born about 1848. Lives at Shinghari Killi in the Pishin Tahsil. A Malik of his tribe and has influence therein. Was formerly a Jamadar of Levies. Receives an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem which was originally paid to his father. Belongs to a respectable family and is fairly well off. Is a shrewd, intelligent man; none more so in Pishin. Was made a Khan Sahib in 1911.

Pir Muhammad Khan, Andari Ghilzai, Khan Sahib. Born about 1859. Lives at Kasi village in the Quetta Tahsil. Came to Baluchistan with other Ghilzai refugees in 1886 and has since resided in the Quetta-Pishin district. Has considerable influence with the people of his own tribe and is useful in settling Ghilzai cases and assisting on Jirgas. Is an acknowledged expert in all matters connected with karezes and in this connection has done good work. Had three brothers, one of whom, Baz Muhammad, who died in October 1911,

was a Subadar in the 124th. Baluchistan Regiment; his family receives an allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem. The second, Nur Muhammad, was at one time Subadar-Major of the Zhob Levy Corps and received an allowance of Rs. 30. He died in 1916 and the allowance has been continued to his family; the third, Azad Khan, works as a contractor. Pir Muhammad Khan receives an allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem. Was made a Khan Sahib in January 1909.

Wazir Muhammad, Kasi, Malik, Khan Bahadur, Malik of the Akazai Khwajazai branch. Born about 1855. Lives at Kasi near Quetta. Has influence in his own tribe. Is very capable and shrewd, and as a business man has no superior in this district. Has, however, the reputation of being too smart and has many irons in the fire. Is well-to-do. Has little influence among the local Muslim community in general. Made Khan Sahib in 1898 and Khan Bahadur in 1909.

Zakum Khan, Badinzai Achakzai, Malik, born about 1878. Lives in the Chaman Sub-Division. Though only the second son he was unanimously chosen Malik by the tribe in succession to his father, Malik Akbar Khan, who died in April 1906. Is also a Jamadar of Levies on Rs. 50 per mensem. Has been somewhat disappointing, and recent events have shown that he is unable to keep his troublesome tribe in hand. Is a much weaker man than his father. Crossed the border and joined the enemy during the Afghan disturbance May-July 1919. Has not yet returned to the British territory.

AFGHAN REFUGEES.

QUETTA-PISHIN.

Abdul Kadus, Shinghari Sayyid. Born about 1865. Lives at Killa Paidin in Pishin Tahsil. Is a son of Syed Mohammad Hassan Shah who was Revenue Commissioner when the British occupied Kandahar and continued as such till the Government was made over to the Afghans. His grandfather Syed Nur Mohammad Shah was Prime Minister to the late Amir Sher Ali. Mohammad Shah fled from Afghanistan in 1881 and settled in Pishin and his property in Afghanistan was confiscated by the Afghan Government. The family belongs to one of the most respected sections of Sayyids and by virtue of his birth Abdul Kadus ranks as the leading Sayyid of Pishin. The family consists of 20 persons. Has no lands himself but one of his brothers Abdul Ahad has bought some land in Sanjawi. Is a quiet man. Receives an allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem.

Abdul Wahid Khan, Durrani, Sardar. Born about 1853. Is the son of Sardar Mohammad Said Khan who rendered valuable service to the British Government. Was given a pension of Rs. 50 per mensem in 1877. Went to Kandahar in 1881 and returned in 1889. The allowance which had ceased during his absence was renewed in 1890. Is married to the daughter of Sardar Mohammad Aslam Khan, Popalzai of Kandahar. Has two sons who are married to the daughters of men of no particular standing. Is the head of the Durrani in the District. Was dispossessed of his agricultural lands which were required for Quetta Cantonment. Has still some landed property in the city.

Ahmad Khan, Ghilzai. Born about 1890. Is the second son of Gul Shah Khan, who did good work in the early days of the Zhob Agency, and was given a pension of Rs. 70 per mensem. Later, owing to intrigues in Zhob, he was removed to Quetta (in 1895), and settled at Kuchlak, where the family still resides. In 1910 Gul Shah Khan died, and an allowance of Rs. 60 was sanctioned in the name of Ahmed Khan, the second son, for the maintenance of the family, the eldest son being mentally deficient. The third son, Abdulla Khan, is reading in the Entrance Class of the Sandeman High School. Ahmed Khan is a young man of quiet habits.

Gul Mohammad Khan, Mohammadzai, Sardar. Was born about 1865. Is the second son of Sardar Mohammad Alam Khan. Is married to the daughter of Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Khan, Achakzai of Killa Abdulla. He is a quiet man and bears a good character. Receives an allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem, and adds to it by trading on a small scale.

Jan Mohammad Khan, Mohammadzai, Sardar. Born about 1876. Is the son of Sardar Sher Muhammad Khan, and nephew of the late Sardar Sher Ali Khan, Wali of Kandahar. Is married to the sister of K. B. Habib-ul-Rahman Khan of the Telegraph Department. His eldest daughter is married to Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan, B.A., son of K. B. Habib-ul-Rahman Khan, who is an Assistant District Traffic Superintendent in India while his second daughter is married to M. Mehrdil Khan employed in the Kalat State. Is a quiet man. Draws an allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem.

Mashal Sultan, Urzani Hazara, son of Mehdi Sultan. Born about 1862. Came to Baluchistan about 21 years ago. Rendered useful assistance in the recruitment of Hazaras for the 106th Hazara Pioneers, and for 2 local Baluchistan Regiments. Has done useful work for the Police. Is married to the sister of one Kalvi, formerly a Havildar in the Hazara Pioneers. Is in receipt of a temporary allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Mohammad Anwar Jan, Mohammadzai, Sardar, Khan Sahib. Born about 1871. Is the third son of Sardar Mohammad Alam Khan, and is married to the daughter of Sardar Nur Mohammad Khan, Mohammadzai of Kabul. Entered Government service in 1897, and is an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan. His younger brother, Dad Mohammad Khan, who receives an allowance of Rs. 45 per mensem, is a Head Constable in the Local Police, and lives with him. His son Sultan Jan is married to Mohammad Umar Khan Durrani's daughter. Receives an allowance of Rs. 45 per mensem from the British Government.

Mohammad Umar Khan, Alkozai. Born about 1852. Is a son of Abdul Majid Khan, Alkozai, who came to India with Sardar Mohammad Ayub Khan, and on his father's death Mohammad Umar Khan settled at Sirki Tillerai in Chaman in 1891. He is originally a resident of Arghandao, and owned much immoveable property there and in Rod Viala, but as he sided with S. Ayub Khan the property was confiscated by Amir Abdul Rahman. During the reigns of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan and Amir Sher Ali Khan his father was considered to be the head of the Alkozai Tribe. Enjoys a Muafi of Rs. 72-10-11 in the Sirki Tillerai Karez for life time, and is in receipt of a monthly allowance of Rs. 50 made up as follows:—

	Rs.
1. Ghilzai service	25-
2. Out of the late Sardar Mohammad Ayub's estate	25-

Is a quiet man with considerable influence on the border.

Mohammad Ishaq Khan, Mohammadzai, Sardar. Born about 1863. Is son of Sardar Mohammad Sharif Khan and grandson of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan. Is a real brother of the late Sardar Mohammad Hasham Khan. His mother was a daughter of Sardar Mehrdil Khan, a brother of Amir Dost Muhammad. He is married to Amir Sher Ali's second daughter and has five sons. The eldest, Mohammad Ismail Jan, is married to S. Mohammad Tahir Khan's daughter, and the second son, Mohammad Isa, Jan, to the daughter of Sardar Amir Muhammad Khan, Mohammadzai of the family of Amir Sher Ali Khan. The remaining three sons are still minors. He fled with Amir Sher Ali to Turkistan after the engagement of Piawar Kotal but returned to Kabul on Sher Ali's death and was present in Kabul when Yakub Khan abdicated and surrendered to the British Authorities. He was then a minor.

When Abdul Rahman became Amir, Ishaq Khan with his elder brother Muhammad Hashim Khan joined Ayub Khan at Kandahar and accompanied him in his flight to Persia. They remained in Persia till 1887 when once more Ayub Khan made his way to the Afghan Frontier. In November 1887 Ayub surrendered himself to General McLean and in January 1888 was sent to India with his followers including Mohammad Hashim Khan, Mohammad Ishaq Khan and their brothers. The family received a liberal pension from the British Government and lived at Rawalpindi for some time until a disagreement arose with Mohammad Ayub Khan when they went to Karachi where they resided until 1907. On plague breaking out in Karachi Mohammad Ishaq moved to Quetta while Mohammad Hashim Khan proceeded to Kashmir. Soon after Mohammad Ishaq Khan was summoned by Mohammad Hashim Khan to Kashmir where he remained until the latter's death. He was then appointed guardian of his nephew Sardar Abdul Rahman Khan, son of Sardar Mohammad Hashim Khan, and the whole party moved down to Rawalpindi and thence to Quetta. Later, while in Quetta, a misunderstanding took place between the two families, and Mohammad Ishaq Khan was relieved of the guardianship of his nephew. Mohammad Ishaq Khan while in Quetta invested a considerable sum of money in house property and agricultural land. He is in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 485 per mensem from the British Government. Until the end of 1911 he was also in receipt of a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,300 (Kabuli) from His Majesty the Amir. This allowance was stopped when he refused to avail himself of the Amir's permission to return to Kabul. He is generally regarded as a straightforward man, and seldom takes part in the intrigues which are so rife among his clansmen. In 1915, in accordance with the wishes of His Majesty the Amir, he was removed from Baluchistan to Karachi where he resided (usually going to Mussoorie for the hot weather) till May 1919 when he was permitted by the Government of India to return to Quetta.

Mohammad Tahir Khan, Mohammadzai, Sardar. Born about 1854. He is a half-brother of Sardar Mohammad Ishaq Khan. Is in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 240 per mensem from the British Government. Used to receive an allowance of Rs. 1,000 (Kabuli) from Amir Abdul Rahman, but this was stopped in 1906, owing to his refusal to return to Kabul at the invitation of the present Amir. Is married to the second daughter of Sardar Nazar Mohammad Khan, Mohammadzai of Kabul. His eldest son, S. Muhammad Hussain Khan, a Tahsildar, is married to daughter of S. Sher Ahmad Khan, who was a District Judge in the Punjab.

At the time when Mohammad Yakub Khan surrendered himself to the British Government, Mohammad Tahir Khan, unlike the rest of his brothers, sided with Sardar Musajan, son of Amir Mohammad Yakub Khan, and desired that Musajan should be appointed Amir of Afghanistan. His exertions in this direction were, however, of no avail, and he consequently came to India alone and afterwards joined Mohammad Yakub Khan's party at Herat. After Mohammad Yakub Khan's last struggle against the authority of Amir Abdul Rahman in 1881 Mohammad Tahir Khan fled to Persia with Mohammad Ayub Khan's party whence he came to India. He has held the appointment of Governor of Farrah and Kelat-i-Ghilzai in Afghanistan. His daughter is married to Mohammad Ishaq Khan's eldest son. He has acquired some household property in the town of Quetta and a considerable area of agricultural land near Baleli, and also owns about 3,000 acres of land in Shikarpur. In 1915 in accordance with the wishes of His Majesty the Amir he was removed from Quetta and resided at Mussoorie during the summer and at Karachi in winter. In May 1919 the Government of India allowed him to return to Quetta.

Mohammad Rahim Khan, Mohammadzai, Sardar. Born about 1858. Is the eldest son of Sardar Mohammad Alam Khan, but owing to his mother having been a slave girl he is not held in the same esteem as his brothers. After taking over the reins of the Government of Afghanistan Amir Abdur Rahman deported Mohammad Alam Khan from Afghanistan and the latter sought the protection of the British Government and settled at Quetta. He was subsequently removed to Umbala with his two sons while the rest of his family was allowed to remain in Quetta. Mohammad Alam Khan was given a liberal allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem and on his death allowances were continued to his sons. Mohammad Rahim Khan is married to the daughter of Sardar Mohammad Sadiq Khan, Mohammadzai. Formerly he owned considerable estate on the Jamrao Canal but being a bad manager he got into debt and the land had to be disposed of. Is in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 135 per mensem.

Shah Nawaz Khan, Mohammadzai, Sardar. Born about 1869. Is a son of Wali Sher Ali Khan, a brother of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan. After the death of Amir Sher Ali, Wa Sher Ali was appointed Governor of Kandahar, and it was originally intended by the Conservative Government in England to maintain him in that position independently of Kabul. When, however, Amir Abdul Rahman succeeded to the throne of Kabul it was found that Wali Sher Ali could not hope to maintain himself at Kandahar without the assistance of British Troops and a liberal Government having come into power it was decided to amalgamate Kabul and Kandahar under one ruler. Wali Shar Ali was accordingly allowed at his own request to retire to British India on a pension. He settled at Karachi with his family.

Shortly after this Shah Nawaz Khan left his father and took service in a cavalry regiment with which he served for 12 years. He then obtained an appointment in the Sind Police where he served for another 8 or 10 years. He is now settled at Quetta and is in receipt of a special allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem. Is married to the elder daughter, of Sardar Nazar Mohammad Khan, Mohammadzai. His younger brothers S. Mohammad Ali Khan and Sardar Fazal Ahmad Khan, reside at Sukkur. Appointed Honorary Magistrate for Quetta on 11th December 1919.

Genealogical Table of Mohammedzais.

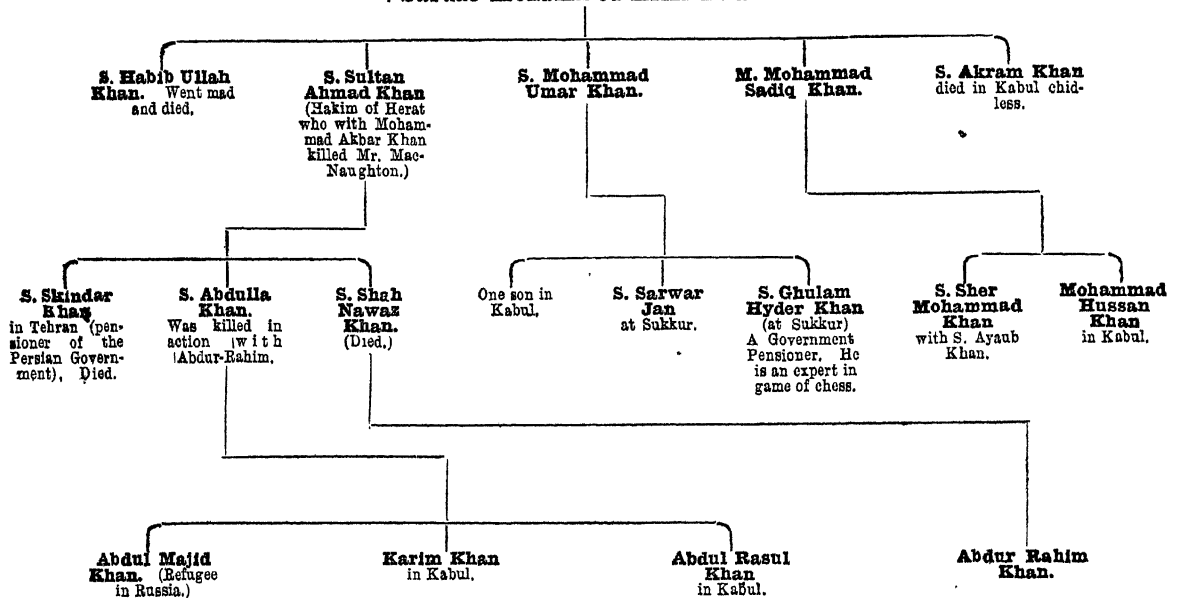
Mohammed, the ancestor of Mohammedzais, belonged to Barakzai tribe. Leaving out the other descendants of Mohammed who are not relevant for our purpose, we begin with Haji Yousaf who is a direct lineal descendent of Mohammed in 3 or 4 generations. Haji Yousaf's son was Haji Jamal Khan and the latter's son's name was Sardar Paind Khan. Sardar Paind Khan had 19 sons named below.—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Wazir Fateh Khan | } All three from one mother. |
| 2. Sardar Mohammed Azim Khan | |
| 3. Timoor Kulli Khan | |
| 4. Amir Dost Mohammed Khan | } Two from one mother. |
| 5. Sardar Amir Mohammed Khan | |
| 6. Sardar Kondal Khan | } Nos. 6 to 10 from one mother and are all called Kandhar Sardars, because they held Kandhar in their possession until Amir Dost Mohammed Khan took it from them by force. |
| 7. „ Purdil Khan | |
| 8. „ Rahim Dil Khan | |
| 9. „ Mehr Dil Khan | |
| 10. „ Sher Dil Khan | |
| 11. Sardar Sultan Mohammed Khan | } From one mother and are called Peshawari Sardars, as they held Peshawar in their hold till they were dispossessed by Sikhs under Maharaja Ranjit Singh. |
| 12. „ Pir Mohammed Khan | |
| 13. „ Syed Mohammed Khan | |
| 14. „ Yar Mohammed Khan | |
| 15. „ Atta Mohammed Khan | |
| 16. Nawab Assad Khan | } From one mother and as they had the Government of Derajats in their hands they got the title of Nawabs. |
| 17. „ Samad Khan | |
| 18. Nawab Jabbar Khan | } From a separate mother. He was also one of the Hakims of Derajat. |
| 19. Sardar Jumma Khan | |

Sardar Paind Khan's descendants.

1. Wazir Fateh Khan. He had no sons of any importance.
2. Sardar Mohammed Azim Khan. He was Governor of Kashmere for some time. He was the eldest son and in conjunction with Wazir Fateh Khan his brother held the whole of Afghanistan in his hands until Amir Dost Mahommed Khan with the help of his family conquered them. Sardar Mohammad Azim Khan's family is still the first among the Mohammedzai tribes in Afghanistan.

Sardar Mohammed Azim Khan.



3. Timoor Kulli Khan. Died childless.

4. Amir Dost Mohammad Khan. Was the Amir of Kabul and had 24 sons named :

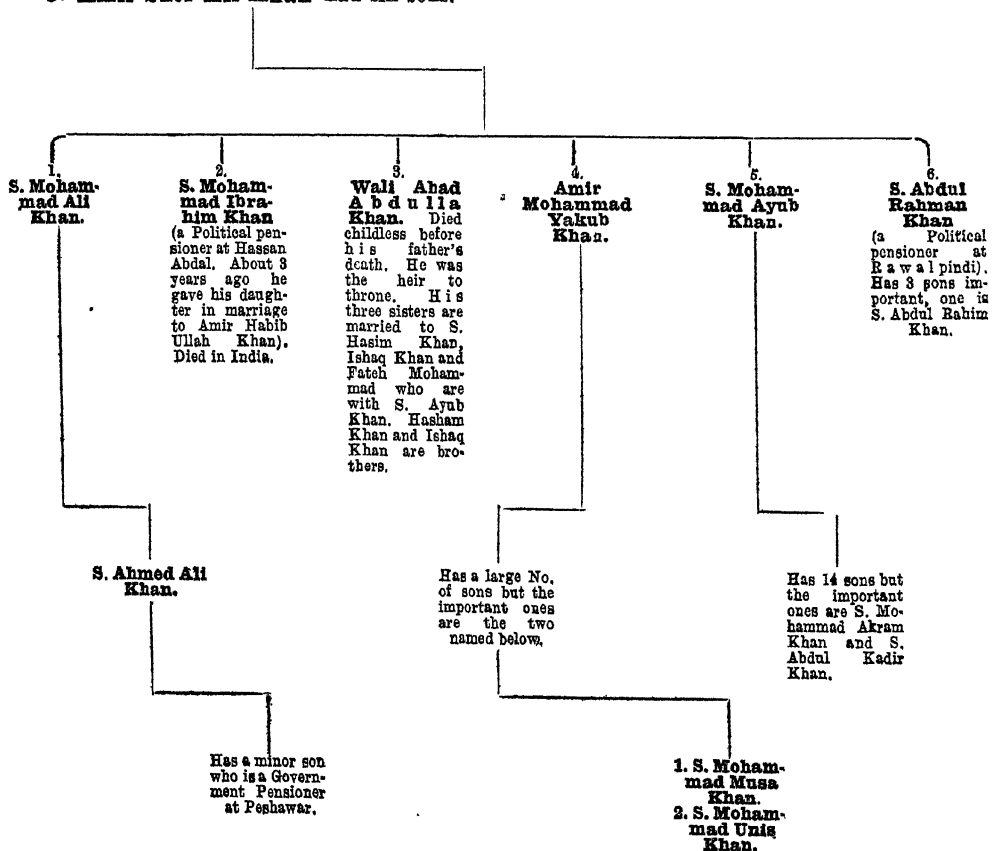
1. Sardar Mohammad Akbar Khan. He killed Mr. MacNaughton.

S. Fateh Mohammad Khan (was killed by Amir Mohammad Yakub Khan at Herat).

S. Jalal-ul-Din (a Political pensioner at Rawalpindi). Since dead.

2. Sardar Ghulam Hyder Khan. Died childless.

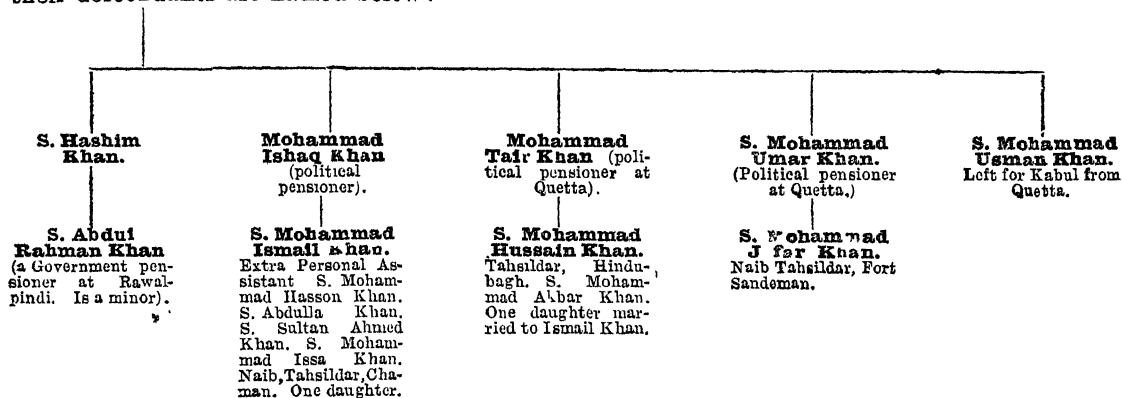
3. Amir Sher Ali Khan had six sons.



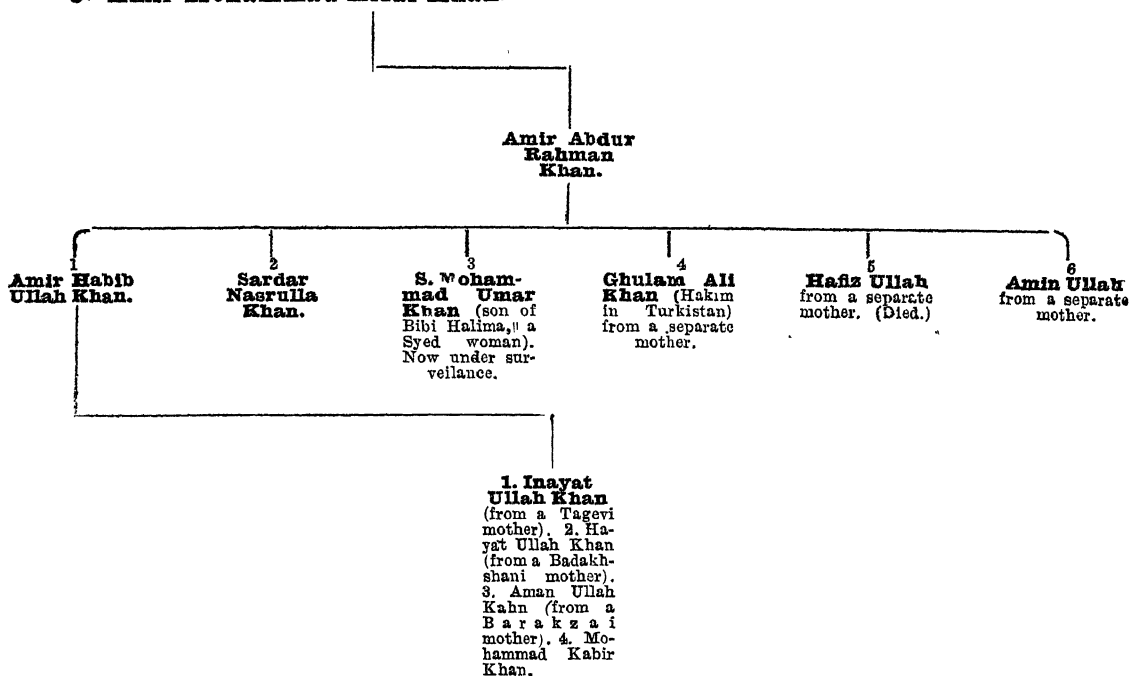
NOTE.—Amir Yakub Khan and Mohammad Ayub Khan's sister was married to Matwali or (guardian) of the Herat-Ziarat. Her son Abdul Qadir is living with Ayub Khan and is a Government Pensioner.

4. **Sardar Mohammad Amin Khan** had no son. There was a fight at Kandahar between Amir Sher Ali Khan and Sardar Mohammad Amin Khan. Mohammad Ali, son of Amir Sher Ali, and Mohammad Amin Khan met each other in fight and were both killed.

5. **Sardar Mohammad Shariff Khan** had many children but the more important with their descendants are named below:—

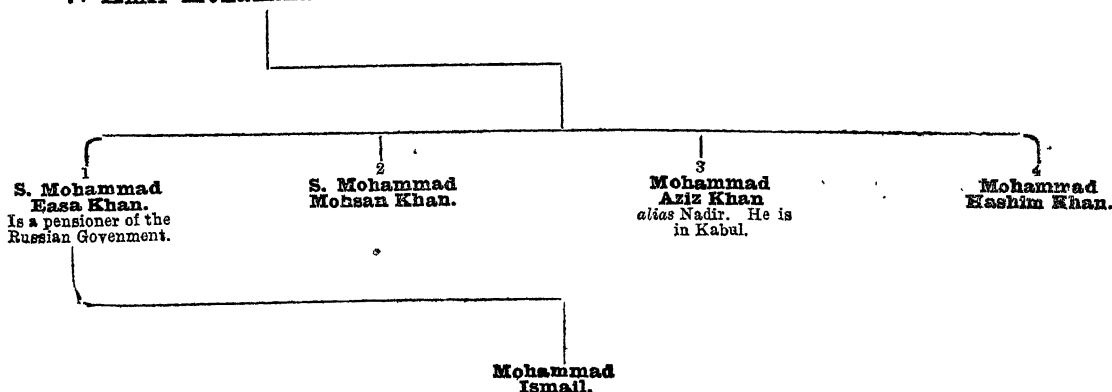


6. Amir Mohammad Afzal Khan.



(Nos. 1 and 2 from one mother. She was a Kaniz.)

7. Amir Mohammad Azam Khan.



NOTE.—Nos. 2 and 4 are Government Pensioners at Meerut.

8. Sardar Wali Mohammad Khan had many sons. He was in India and died at Amritsar. He had five sons :—

- (i) Ali Mohammad Khan.
- (ii) Khan Mohammad Khan.
- (iii) Taj Mohammad Khan.
- (iv) Nur Mohammad Khan, and
- (v) Ghulam Mohammad Khan.

Ali Mohammad Khan returned to Kabul and died there. Nur Mohammad died at Saharanpur, Khan Mohammad, Taj Mohammad and Ghulam Mohammad are alive and get pension from Government.

9. Sardar Faiz Mohammad Khan.

Sardar Baz Mohammad Khan, a Government Pensioner at Rawalpindi.

10. Sardar Mohammad Aslam Khan was killed by Amir Sher Ali Khan and this is the reason that in secret Amir Mohammad Khan, his son, entertains an enmity, towards Mohammad Ayub Khan. Mohammad Aslam has left two sons, Sardar Amir Mohammad Khan and Sardar Sher Mohammad Khan. Both live with Sardar Ayub Khan and the sister of Amir Mohammad Khan is the eldest wife of Mohammad Ayub Khan and is the mother of Ayub Khan's son Abdul Qadir Khan.

11. Sardar Mohammad Hasson Khan. Has two sons who are employed in Peshawar District as Thanadars.

12. Sardar Mohammad Hussain Khan. Died childless.

13. Sardar Mohammad Kasim Khan. Died childless.

14. Sardar Mohammad Umar Khan. At Peshawar.

15. Sardar Mohammad Zaman Khan. Has a son named Mohammad Aman Khan. At Peshawar.

16. Sardar Ahmed Khan. Died childless.

17. Sardar Mohammad Akram Khan. He had two sons, one Sardar Shah Sawar Khan who died at Kabul childless and the second Sardar Shah Baz Khan who died at Rawalpindi leaving two or three sons, who are with Sardar Mohammad Ayub Khan. Sardar Shah Baz Khan's sister was married to Sardar Sher Ahmed's father or in other words to K. B. Mir Ahmed's (Assistant Political Agent, Mastung) grand-father.

18. Sardar Mohammad Yousaf Khan is still alive at Kabul.

19. Sardar Habib Ullah Khan. Died at Kabul.

20. Sardar Mohammad Azim Khan. Is alive at Kabul.

21. Sardar Mohammad Hasham Khan. Died at Kabul.

22. Sardar Nek Mohammad Khan. Died at Kabul.

23. Sardar Saifullah Wakil Khan. Died at Kabul.

24. Sardar Mohammad Karim Khan. Has a son named Abdul Qayum Khan who is a political pensioner at Rawalpindi.

Here end Amir Dost Mohammad's descendants.

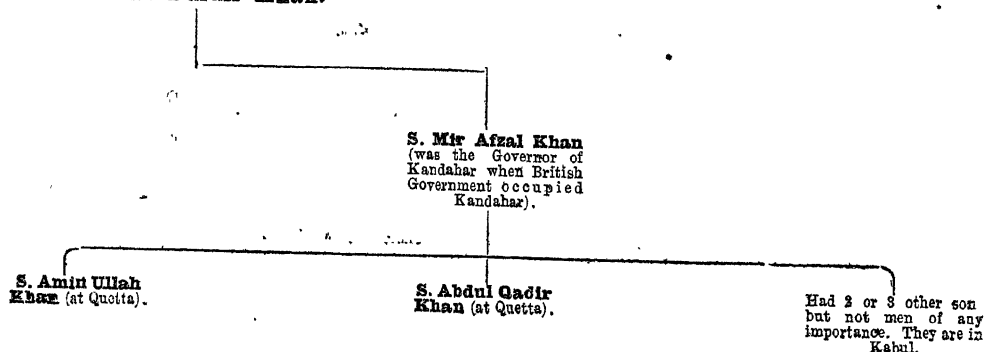
With No. 5 we again take up Paind Khan's descendants.

5. Sardar Amir Mohammad Khan, son of Sardar Painda Khan, brother of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan sons :—

- 1. Shamasuddin Khan.
- 2. Nazar Mohammad Khan.
- 3. S. Ghul Mohammad Khan.
- 4. Ashad Mohammad Khan.
- 5. S. Ghulam Jan.

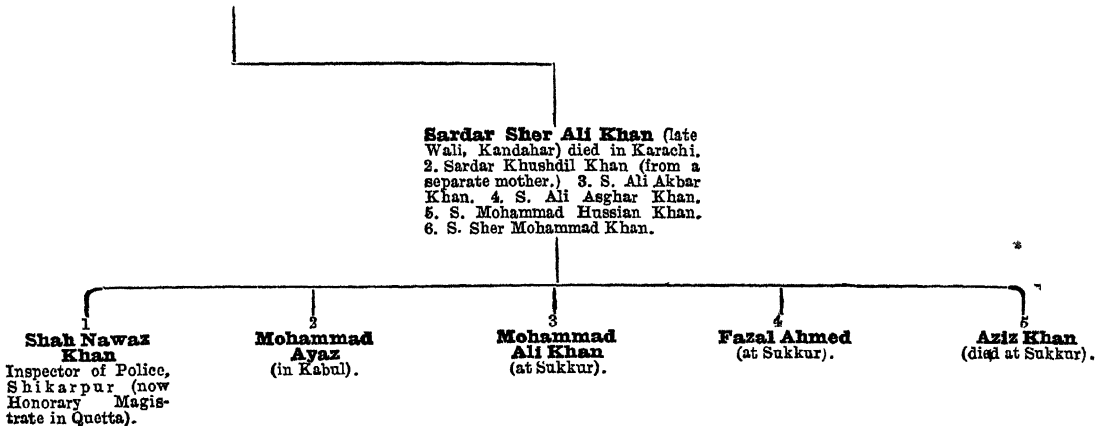
6. Sardar Kondal Khan. Had no important descendants.

7. Sardar Purdil Khan.



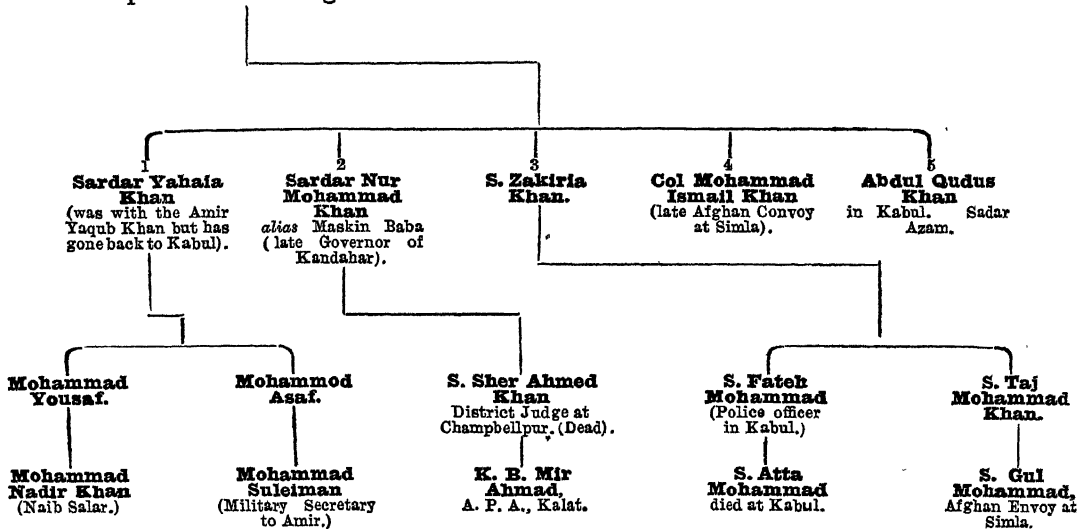
8. **Sardar Rahim Dil Khan** had 5 sons named Ghulam Mohamnad Khan, Mohammad Azam Khan, Mohammad Alam Khan, Mohammad Sarwar Khan and Mohammad Qulli Khan. Leaving the others Sardar Mohammad Alam Khan's son's name is Sardar Feth Mohammad Khan who is now the Wazir of S. Mohammad Ayub Khan.

9. **Sardar Mehr Dil Khan.**



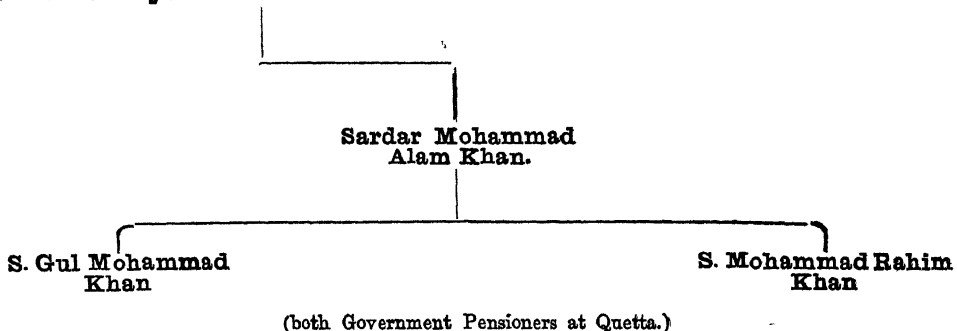
10. **Sardar Sher Dil Khan** had no descendants.

11. **Sardar Sultan Mohammad Khan** had 45 sons out of whom 12 are living, the names of important ones are given below :—



12. **Sardar Pir Mohammad Khan** in Kabul.

13. **Sardar Syed Mohammad Khan.**



14. **Sardar Yar Mohammad Khan.** Died childless in Kabul.

15. **Atta Mohammad.** Died childless in Kabul.

16. **Nawab Assad Khan.** His descendants are in Kabul.

17. **Nawab Samad Khan.** One of his descendants Amin-ul-Daula Khan is at Lahore. He is the possessor of a diamond which is valued at 3 lacs of rupees.

18. **Nawab Jabbar Khan.** His descendants are in Afghanistan.

19. **Jumma Khan** in Kabul.

T

SIBI.

T

SIBI AGENCY.

Adam Khan, Khosa, Khan Sahib, son of Mandho Khan, Khosa. A rich and influential zamindar of Nasirabad. Has built at his own expense a school and school master's house and a fine guest-house bungalow at Adampur. Gave assistance in providing recruits in 1918 and subscribed annually to war charities during the war of 1914-18. During the scarcity of 1919 distributed 500 maunds of grain free to the poor. Is a great friend of Khan Bahadur Sohbat Khan, Gola. Made Khan Sahib at the Delhi Durbar, 1911.

Akil Shah, Sayyid, son of the late Sayyid Lal Shah and grandson of Sayyid Afzal Shah, both of whom were much respected by the Maris and Pathans in the neighbourhood of Harnai. Born in 1889. Has to some extent succeeded to his father's and grand-father's influence though still quite young. The continuance of the *muafi* enjoyed by his father has been continued to him.

Allahdad, Malik Khidrani, son of Wahab, born 1879. Has no son. A useful and influential man.

Asad Khan, Dumar, minor son of the late Jalal Khan, Dumar headman. His guardian is Malik Karim, Dumar.

Bakhtiar Khan, Barozai, Mir of Kurk, is a son of Isa Khan. Born about 1879. Equal in position to Mir Sarbuland Khan of Kurk. A respectable and useful man. Enjoys a third share of the Kurk Barozai jagir.

Baluch Khan, Bahawalanzai Marri, Mir, eldest son of the late Mir Hazar Khan, Marri. Age about 37 years. Has influence with the Marris. Joined the rising of 1918 but was formerly regarded as well disposed to Government. Has four brothers, Karam Khan, Mahmud Khan, Sohbat Khan and Sikandar Khan. The last two are minors.

Dildar, Aspani, Malik, son of Nabo. Born 1887. Has two sons, the elder of whom was born in 1909. Is in debt but a useful and popular man.

Dilshad Khan, Zarkun, son of Dada Khan. Born about 1889. Succeeded his brother, Haidman Khan, as head of the Zarkhuns in 1918. During his brother's lifetime assisted him in every way. Enjoys 100 maunds of grain as *jagir* and draws Rs. 45 per mensem as a jamadar allowance. Has little influence over the tribe but is popular on account of his hospitality. Loyal but weak.

Dost Muhammad, Sarangzai (Timanzai), son of Malik Dauran of Zargi. Born 1874. Is well off and a Jamadar of Levies at Spiraragha. Not on good terms with Sardar Halim Khan but has considerable influence on his tribe. Has three sons, the eldest was born in 1911.

Gul Khan, Dumar, son of Haqdad Khan. Born 1887. A near relative of Karim Khan, the *Sarbarah* of the tribe. His only son born in 1915, died in September 1918. Is a levy havildar at Hurnai. Is useful and intelligent. Did good service during the Marri disturbance in 1918 and during the Afghan Campaign of 1919 for which he was granted Rs. 15 per mensem for life.

Hajjian Khan, Massori Bugti, Khan Sahib. As head of the Massori section has rendered good service to the *Tumandar*. Made Khan Sahib in June 1915.

Halim Khan, Sarangzai, Khan Bahadur, son of Bhai Khan, born about 1864. Has no independent powers. Renders good service generally to Government and in the settlement of cases among his tribesmen with whom, however, his influence has latterly somewhat decreased owing to his own inactivity. Is considerably in debt. Is not on good terms with the Ibrahimzai section of his tribe. The Sayadzai section to which he belongs, was implicated in the desecration of the English Cemetery at Ziarat in July 1919. Receives an allowance of Rs. 67-8-0 per mensem as Jamadar of Levies and holds a *muafi* in the Sharigh Tahsil on a piece of land measuring 17 acres 3 roods 7 poles. Did good work during the Marri rising of 1918 and kept his tribe in order during the Afghan Campaign of 1919. Was made Khan Bahadur on the 1st January 1917.

Hussain Abdullani, Malik, son of Zafran of Zermana. Born 1869. Has considerable influence; is popular and intelligent and has always been most useful. Is heavily in debt. About 1900 there was a serious affray in the Hurnai Bazaar between Abdullanis and Shaikhs and Malik Hussain was kept in custody for a time. Has two sons, the elder of whom was born in 1889.

Jallamb Khan, Massori Bugti, Khan Sahib, born about 1866. Is the head of the Massori section of the Bugti tribe. Loyal to Government as well as to his Chief. Made Khan Sahib in January 1911.

Karim Dad, Langhani Marri, Khan Sahib, born about 1884. Headman of the Langhani section of the Marri tribe. His father, Dur Mohammad, was granted a *muafi* of his lands in Badra for good services at the time of the Marri raid at Kuchali in 1880, and was granted the title of Khan Sahib for good service afterwards, especially in the Sunari trouble of

1896. On Dur Mohammad's death, the *muafi* was continued to his family, half to his son, Karim Dad, and half to his cousin, Sahib Dad, at their own request. Both have also on certain conditions been granted 3,624 acres of Government lands at Sibi. Thoroughly loyal and energetic. Is Risaldar of Levies, drawing Rs. 95 a month. Made a Khan Sahib in January 1911.

Karim Khan, Dumar, son of Dhai Khan. Born 1859. Is *Sarbarah* of the tribe during the Chief's minority and so far has acted honestly but without energy. Has little influence. Enjoys an allowance of Rs. 45 per mensem on behalf of the Sardar. Has three sons, the eldest of whom, Payo Khan, was born in 1889.

Khair Bakhsh Khan, Marri, Nawab, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., born about 1862. Son of the late Sardar Mehrulla Khan whom he succeeded as *Tumandar* of the Marri tribe in 1902. Has been granted no special powers or Jagirs by the British Government. Has managed the tribe for many years as his father was more or less in retirement owing to ill health. Has little personal influence, owing to his somewhat weak and unstable character. The influence which he undoubtedly possesses is derived from the reputed holiness hereditary in the ruling family. The result of this combination is that his tribesmen can persuade him to put forward many untenable claims and yet fear his wrath. On the whole, his disposition is favourable, and he is personally well inclined towards Government. In 1898 on account of a dispute with his father he fled to Kabul with a number of headmen of his tribe, but returned of his own accord three months later in a much better frame of mind. It is difficult to say how far he was responsible for the outbreak of his tribe in 1918. Since the suppression of the rising has done his best to return the reputation of his *Tuman* and has taken his punishment, which included the forfeiture of his titles of Nawab and Khan Bahadur, and the C.I.E., very well. He has four wives and has married in two cases rather beneath his position, namely, two Jatni women of unknown origin. His titles were restored in February 1920.

He has four sons, *viz.*, Mir Allahdad, by one of the Jatni wives, born about 1894. Mirs Kaisar Khan and Mehrulla Khan by a Ghulam Bolak wife, born about 1897 and 1901, respectively, and Doda Khan by a Khetran wife, born in 1906. There is a considerable amount of rivalry between the two half-brothers, Allahdad Khan and Kaisar Khan, which has sometimes led to trouble in the family. The active supporter of the former is Khan Sahib Mir Murad Bakhsh, a cousin and son-in-law of the Sardar, and of the latter, Mir Shahdad Khan.

Mehrab Khan, Bugti, Nawab, Sardar Bahadur, C.B.E., son of the late Nawab Shahbaz Khan, K.C.I.E., whom he succeeded as *Tumandar* in January 1917. Is loyal, level-headed and shrewd; keeps his tribe under good control and takes pride in giving the political authorities as little cause for interference as possible. Was recently given 500 acres of land on the Lower Bari Doab Canal, has other estates in the Punjab and Sind and is anxious to obtain more land in British India. Kept his tribe steady in difficult circumstances during the Marri rising 1918. Is said to suffer occasionally from mental affliction. Has three wives. His first wife is the daughter of Sher Muhammad Rabijee, a cousin of the late Nawab Shahbaz Khan. There is no issue of this wife. His second wife is the daughter of Bahu Khan, son of Ghulam Murtaza Khan by a slave woman. Ghulam Murtaza was the father of Nawab Shahbaz Khan and grand-father of the present Sardar. His only son, Abdur Rahman Khan, is the issue of this wife. His third wife is a Nokhani Massori Bugti, and the widow of one Hasilan Nokhani. There is one daughter by this wife.

Mehrab Khan, Barozai, Mir of Sangar. Son of Gafar Khan; born about 1864. Is a cousin of Sardar Taj Muhammad Khan and a co-sharer in the Sangar Barozai *jagir*. The most influential man among the Barozais of Sangar and much respected locally. Always ready to help and is most useful to Government officials.

Mirzehan Khan, Bijerani Marri, born about 1849. Headman of the Bijerani section of the Marri tribe. Is intelligent and was once influential. Is a Risaldar of the Kohlu Levies and gets an allowance of Rs. 90 per mensem. Was one of the Marri headmen who migrated with Sardar Khair Bakhsh Khan to Afghanistan in 1898. Did excellent service during the events which led up to the Phailawagh settlement in 1906. Was a ringleader in the Marri rising of 1918 and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, but owing to age and failing health this sentence was remitted. His family suffered heavily in the rising. Has lost much of his former influence. His *muafi* and title of Khan Sahib have been forfeited.

Muhammad Baka Khan, Kaheri, son of Azim Khan, Kaheri, born about 1871. Belongs to the Mirzai section. Has no powers. Is carrying on the administration of the tribe as the real Chief Gauhar Khan, is mentally and physically incompetent. Is not strong and his influence in the tribe is not so great as it should be.

Murad Bakhsh Khan, Bahawalanzai Marri, Mir, Khan Sahib. Born about 1880. Related to the Marri Nawab and trusted by him. Is a Risaldar of Levies and has considerable influence in the tribe. Did not join in the rising of 1918. Made a Khan Sahib in June 1916.

Murad Khan, Sarangzai, Mir, eldest son of Khan Bahadur Halim Khan; born 1889. Serving as a Subedar in the Zhob Militia. Did good work during Afghan Campaign of 1919.

Mustafa Khan, Barozai, Khan Bahadur, Sardar, son of Sardar Muhammad Khan and the grandson of Sardar Shakar Khan, Barozai; born about 1873. He and his relatives enjoy a *muafi* of 9 *paos* of water in the Sibi Tahsil. Is weak and has little influence but well disposed towards Government. Made a Khan Bahadur in 1909.

Mustafa Shah, Sayyid, son of Sher Dil, Taria Sayyid of Khost, born 1864. Is a little indebted. Has a *Khananashin* allowance of Rs. 9 per mensem. Derives his influence from his friendship with Sardar Wahab Khan with whom he is intimate. Has one son, born in 1901.

Sahibdad Khan, Marri, Khan Sahib, Haji. Born about 1852. Is a *Mutabir* of the Langhani Ghazni Marris and a near relation of the late Khan Sahib Dur Muhammad Khan. On the death of the latter, half of his *muafi* in Badra was continued to his son Karimdad Khan and the other half to Haji Sahibdad Khan. Is very loyal to Government and to his Chief and tribe. Has always proved himself useful in the settlement of Marri cases. Made a Khan Sahib in 1910.

Sarbuland Khan, Barozai, Mir, son of Misri Khan, Barozai of Kurk, in the Sibi District, and second cousin of Sardar Muhammad Khan, the late Barozai Chief. Born about 1851. Shares in the Barozai *jagir* at Kurk. Is the most influential man among the Barozais and well disposed towards Government. Is inclined to be overbearing and intriguing and is unpopular with his neighbours. Was for some time excluded from all *jirgas*, but as his intrigues with the Sibi tribesmen and zamindars have entirely ceased, is now allowed to sit on the local *jirgas*. His conduct requires watching.

Shahdad Khan Marri, Mir. Born about 1865. Belongs to the Bahawalanzai Ghazni section of the Marris, and is a cousin of the Marri Sardar. Is actively associated with the Chief in the management of the tribe. Is not strong, but has considerable influence. Holds a Levy Risaldarship at Kohlu on Rs. 100 per mensem. Forfeited the title of Khan Sahib for his share in the Marri rising of 1918.

Sher Muhammad Khan, Umrani, Khan Bahadur, son of Rasul Bakhsh Khan. Born about 1848. Head of the Umrani, a small unimportant tribe. Does a lot of good work on *jirgas*, and is loyal. Made a Khan Bahadur in 1911.

Sohbat Khan, Gola, Sardar, Khan Bahadur, M.B.E. Born about 1860; is self-made and of humble origin, but energetic and has good business abilities, consequently he has become wealthy and influential. The Golas, who are properly supposed to be descended from slaves, are looked down upon by the tribes of purer Baloch origin, and Sohbat Khan's status is sometimes questioned. Nevertheless, owing to his wealth, integrity and common sense he is by far the most influential man in the sub-division and is widely respected by high and low. He was granted the title of Khan Bahadur, which was taken away from him in 1907 for attempting to bribe the Deputy Commissioner, Jacobabad. Has lately made great attempts to recover the favour of the authorities by liberal subscriptions to local institutions, the erection of a caravanserai at Jhatpat and mediation in local disputes. Has built a very fine mosque in Shahbalpur at a cost of Rs. 1,20,000. Takes an interest in education and gives a great encouragement to the flourishing local school which he built at his own expense. Has been restored to a seat in the Durbars of the Commissioner in Sind and the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. Is loyal to Government. Gave assistance in recruiting in 1918 and during war 1914-18, subscribed large sums of money to various war charities. Also gave Rs. 25,000 for the erection of a Sardar's guest-house in Sibi. His title of Khan Bahadur was restored in 1916 for continued good work and he was made a M. B. E. in January 1919.

Sohrab Khan, Bugti, Mir, Khan Bahadur, younger son of the late Nawab Sir Shahbaz Khan, K.C.I.E., Bugti. Assists his brother in the management of the tribe. Made a Khan Bahadur in 1910.

Surat Khan, Panezai, Mir, eldest son of Sardar Wahab Khan, M. B. E. Born 1894. Not very intelligent and not so energetic and keen as his father, Sardar Wahab Khan, but will probably make a good Sardar, and is popular with the tribe. Is literate. Since 1918 has been employed as Levy Thanedar at Kach.

Taj Muhammad, Shambani. Born about 1848. Is headman of the Shambani Bugtis. His father, Kechi Khan, endeavoured to make himself independent of the Bugtis, but was unsuccessful in his efforts, and the Shambanis now form part of the Bugti *Tuman*. Well disposed, but has no great character or influence. Is Jamadar of Levies at Loti and receives an allowance of Rs. 58 a month.

Taj Muhammad Khan, Barozai. Born about 1869. Head of the Barozais of Sangan. His character has not been very satisfactory in the past and he is not popular with his tribe. The Barozais of Sangan enjoy half the revenues of Sangan as a *jagir* valued at about Rs. 4,500 per annum, of which Taj Muhammad gets only a forty-fifth share. The orders issued in 1906 by the Government of India regarding the terms and inheritance of this *muafi* should in time considerably improve his financial position. Is not on good terms with the other jagirdars and most of the maliks do not like him.

Wahab Khan, Panezai Kakar, Mir, Khan Bahadur, M.B.E., grandson of Faiz Muhammad, Panezai, who gave some trouble in the Kakar country during the Afghan war of

1879. Born about 1877, and as a minor succeeded his father as Chief of the Panezai Kakars in 1891. Is active and energetic and works well in the interests of Government. He is a Resaldar in the Panezai Levies on Rs. 65 a month, and has been granted a small *muafi* in the Shahrig tahsil. Did very good work during the Marri rising of 1918. Made a Khan Bahadur in January 1918 and M. B. E. in January 1919.

Walhari Khan, Marghazani, Khan Sahib, Haji, born about 1850. Is head of the Marghazani tribe. Intelligent and influential, a leading zamindar in Sibi and well disposed and loyal towards Government. The increase in his wealth and influence with officials has aroused a good deal of envy and opposition among the neighbouring villages, and his impartiality on Jirgas is sometimes called in question. The relations between him and the people of the district require watching. Made a Khan Sahib in 1909.

Yar Mohammad, Jamali, son of Khan Bahadur Lashkar Khan, who died in November 1919. Is the Chief of the Jamalis of the Nasirabad Sub-Division of the Sibi District. Is not a man of any character and though well past middle age was not allowed any hand either in the administration of the tribe or in the family estates during his father's life time. Has two brothers, Pir Bakhsh Khan and Faiz Muhammad Khan. His father Khan Bahadur Lashkar Khan was at the time of his death, owing to the mis-management of his lands, overburdened with debt and completely in the hands of certain bunnias of Sind.

LORALAI.

LORALAI AGENCY.

Abdus Sattār, Abdur-Rahimzai Sanzarkhel, Kākar, Mulla Akhundzada, son of Akhundzada Mulla Saifuddin and grandson of Akhundzada Mulla Khairulla. Born about 1848. Lives at China Abdul Satar in Bori and also has a home at Nishpa in Killa Saifulla. Held in great respect by the Kakars who used to give alms to him lavishly before the advent of the British Government, and still receives alms from the people of Loralai and Zhob. Had numerous *muafis* in land, water mills and "tirni" from Government, but as he has parted with much of the *muafi* property many of these *muafis* have been resumed. Enjoyed a *muafi* of Rs. 42 in Killa Saifulla and of Rs. 67 in the Bori Tahsil which were forfeited for 3 years from July 1914. Was detected in 1901 in attempting to administer an oath on the Koran to a suitor on a stone wrapped in cloth in place of the Koran. Enjoyed considerable influence in the district during a certain period, which he misused to further his own ends. His machinations were finally revealed by the proceedings of a special Jirga in June 1913 and he was expelled from the district for five months during which he resided at Pishin. Was subsequently expelled from the Zhob and Loralai districts for a period of 3 years from July 1914, subject to reconsideration at the end of the first year; the prohibition as regards Loralai was removed in May 1915. Since his return to Loralai has kept quiet, though he would like to regain some of his former power. Had to be watched during the Marri-Khetran rising of 1918, and still requires watching. Has influence with both Marris and Kakars.

Ahmad Khān, Mohma Khetrān, born about 1878. An influential Muqaddam of the Phalliat section of Khetrans. Son of Samand Khan, who rendered valuable service to Government. Behaved well during the Khetran troubles of 1918, kept his section from joining in the disturbances and to keep them out of temptation, moved with them into Buzdar country. Has done well since.

Allahdād J'afar, son of the late Kalu Khan, head of the Jafars of Drug, who rendered good service with Captain McIvor in the Shirani country. Born about 1903. Is under the guardianship of his cousin Saīd Khan, Jafar, Jamadar of Levies.

Allū Khān, Lehrzai Mūsakhel, Khan Sahib, Sardar, son of Baik Khan, Lehrzai Sardar. Born about 1879. Accompanied his father on his flight to Afghanistan in 1899 but returned in 1900. Receives Rs. 50 per mensem as Jamadar of levies besides *muafis* and grain allowances. Has 12 brothers, five of whom captured the famous outlaw, Sawan, Musakhel, for which they were rewarded with rifles, Rs. 2,700 in cash and grain allowances amounting to 75 maunds a year. Allu Khan did not behave well during the Marri-Khetran rising of 1918, and some of the Lehrzai actually joined in the looting of Kingri. His *muafis* and Jamadari pay were suspended and sower's pay confiscated. Has latterly behaved well. His *muafis*, etc., were restored in April 1920. Made a Khan Sahib in 1912.

Ayūb Khān, son of Shīn Gul, Nwāb Kahol Jagezai. Born about 1890. Resides at Zangiwal, Bori. Receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 40. A cheerful plausible man of no special force or character.

Bahār Khan, Kāshmāni Khetrān. Born about 1880. Succeeded his father, Brahim Khan, as Muqaddam of the Aspani section of Khetrans. Openly took no part in the Khetran rebellion of 1918 but the tribe was badly implicated. His brother Mian Khan was kept as a hostage.

Bakhtiār Khān, Khetrān, brother of the late Sardar Mehrab Khan. Until 1919 acting Sardar of the Khetran tribe and guardian of the minor Sardar Shah Ghazi Khan, whose mother he has married. Born about 1864. A man of strong character with influence among the Khetrans, which is due more to fear and respect for his position than to personal esteem. Is harsh, unscrupulous, and very bigoted and overbearing in his treatment of Hindus and is not to be relied upon. Was a political detenu at Loralai for misbehaviour from January 1904 to February 1905. Has four brothers:—

- (1) Misri Khan, for some years a refugee in Kabul, but returned in 1905 and was Levy Jamadar at Rakhni. Was the leader of the Khetran rebellion and is now an outlaw and refugee in Afghanistan.
- (2) Sohrab Khan, *Khan Sahib*, Tahsildar, made a Khan Sahib in January 1919. Made officiating E. A. C., Barkhan, in June 1920.
- (3) Sobdar Khan, formerly a Deputy Inspector of Police, but resigned in 1907. Fled to Afghanistan in 1919 after murder of Shah Pasand Khan, etc.
- (4) Azad Khan, Jamadar of Levies.

His son, Sher Jan, murdered Asad Khan, Mazarani, in 1915 and for this, among other punishments, was interned in the Bori Tahsil for a period of one year. During this time Sher Jan was himself murdered in June 1916. Bakhtiār Khān outwardly remained loyal during the Khetran rebellion of 1918, and gave refuge to Government officials; but was suspected of being in with his brother, Misri Khan. Since then his conduct has been unsatisfactory. In June 1919 was implicated in the murder of Malik Shah Pasand Khan and others of a rival

faction, after which he fled but later gave himself up to the Bugti Nawab and the E. A. C., Sibi. The case was laid before a strong Special Jirga at Sibi in February 1920.

The Jirga found Bakhtiār Khān guilty and adjudged him the principal instigator of the crime. His brother Azād Khān was also found guilty as also Shāh Ghāzi Khān (q.v.) and four others. In a final order passed on the case the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E., following in the main the recommendations of the Jirga directed that Mir Bakhtiār Khān should in future live outside the limits of the Loralai District. The order further contained provisions regarding the payment of compensation, fine, the provision of security and the temporary removal of Shāh Ghāzi Khān and appointed Khān Sāhib Sohrāb Khān to the acting Sardārship of the Khetran and the Extra Assistant Commissionership of Barkhān.

Bālāch Khān, Hamzazai. The representative of the Mekhtar Hamzazais.

Bāz Mohammad Khān, son of Sardār Bahādar Muhammad Akbar Khān, Nawāb Kahol, Jogezi, born about 1902, lives in Zangiwal, Bori. Receives an allowance of Rs. 280 per mensem which includes the pay of two sowars and a munshi. Enjoys a *muafi* on 252 acres 34 roods valued at Rs. 235-8-4 per annum besides a grain allowance of 50 maunds wheat valued at Rs. 237-8. A well mannered youth who is still immature. In 1906, in consequence of a family quarrel in which Nawāb Bangul Khān was murdered, his father Muhammad Akbar Khān and certain relations were deported from Zhob to Bostan. The father absconded to Afghanistan in 1910 and his family then came to Loralai where he joined them a little later. He died in May 1916. The members of the family now residing in Loralai are Bāz Muhammad Khān, Ayūb Khan, Saīd Khān, Rahim Khān (Rs. 60) Lājwar (Rs. 30) and Bārān Khan (Rs. 25) and his younger brother Ali Khān. All these except the last receive allowances as shown in the separate articles or here entered against their names.

Fazal Khān, Chacha, Khetran. Son of Jahan Khan (deceased). The Chief *Muqaddam* of the Dharewal Khetrans. Was one of the chief ringleaders in the Khetran rebellion of 1918, for which he was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment.

Ghaffār Alezai, Malik, Maramkhel. Receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 20 and has a *muafi* of the annual value of Rs. 53. Lives at China Alezai. A clever man. Did well in the disturbances of 1919.

Ghundak Khan, son of late K. S. Azam Khan, Kudezai, Maram Khel, Kākar, who accompanied the British Army during the Zhob expedition. Born about 1896. Headman of all the Maram Khel. Lives at Dirgi in Bori. Is Jamadar of Levies and receives Rs. 50 per mensem as such, an allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem as motabir.

Haidar Khān, Rohtar, Khetran, an influential *Muqaddam* of the Phalliat Khetrans. Born about 1870. His brother Ishak Khan rendered loyal assistance to Government when we first came to the country and was created Zaidar of Rakhni. Haidar Khan receives Rs. 31-8-0 for four months of the year as Duffadar of Levies, and supplies two sowars to the Kandeli Thana. Is at feud with the Chacha Khetrans. Implicated in the Khetran rebellion of 1918 and the looting of Rakhni rest house, and was held as a hostage.

Hikām Khān, Zamarai, Chief of the Zamarai. Born about 1839. A man of influence and much respected. Receives Rs. 30 per mensem as a Duffadar of Levies, and enjoys a *muafi* of 6 acres 1 rood and 15 poles. He has one son, Wazir Khan. Is now past work and is represented by his son, who draws Rs. 18 per mensem as levy moharrir.

Jāngul Khān, Belkhel, Musakhel, Khan Sahib, M.B.E., a near relative of the Sardar Mehrab Khan. Born about 1875. Was for some years a Subadar in the Zhob Militia. Receives pay of Rs. 40 per mensem from the Levy service and a grain allowance. Is reliable and useful and performed the duties of acting Sardar loyally and skilfully up to the end of March 1920. Assisted in the capture of an outlaw in January 1914. Rendered valuable and loyal service during the Marri-Khetran rebellion of 1918, and it was greatly due to his attitude that the Musakhels did not generally join in the rising. Was rewarded with a Khillat of Rs. 500 in cash and certain grain allowances. Continued to do good work during the disturbances of 1919 and has been instrumental in keeping the Musakhels loyal, thereby rendering great service to Government. Was made a Khan Sahib on 12th December 1911, and M.B.E. in June 1919.

Jallandar, Utmānkhel, Malik, born about 1860. The most influential. Utmānkhel Malik. Was recognised as headman from 1901 to 1913 and was guardian and *Sarbara* of the minor sons of his near relative Kalla Khan. As *Sarbara* he drew Kalla Khan's pay of Rs. 50 per mensem, but this ceased at the end of 1913 and he now gets Rs. 30 per mensem.

Kamāl Khān, Nāhar Khetran, son of the late Dalel Khan, Nāhar, the chief *Muqaddam* of Naharkot in Leghari Barkhan, who died in 1900. Born about 1896.

Karam Khān Mulla, Sargra. Born about 1880. Lives at Dirgi Sargara. Receives Rs. 50 pay and *muafi*. Did very well in the disturbances of 1919. Has a good deal of influence from Kachh Ahmaqzai to Chinjan.

Mehrab Khān, Belkhel, Musakhel, Sardar, born about 1897. As the eldest son of late Khan Sahib Jamal Khan, holds the position of leading *Sardar* of the Musakhel. Proclaimed Sardar in February 1919. Was educated at the Loralai School for 3 years. A highly intelligent youth of promise. He received powers of Sardar in April 1920 and had

before that begun to sit on jirgas and taken an active part in the management of the tribe. Did good work during the disturbances of 1919 and was instrumental in keeping the Musakhels quiet and loyal thereby rendering service to Government.

Mehr Shāh, Kharsin, Khan Bahadur, M.B.E., Sayyid, born about 1866. Is the head of the Gurgoji Kharsins of Drug and formerly a Tumandar in Dera Ghazi Khan. Came to Baluchistan in 1897, took some land on lease from the Lunis and formed a small colony at Rāra Sham. Receives Rs. 40 per mensem as Jamadar of Levies besides *muafi* and grain allowances. One of the most loyal and intelligent men in the district, is greatly respected by the people, and uses his great influence in the interests of Government. His eldest son, Dost Muhammad Shah, was a Duffadar in the Levies but was removed for misbehaviour; has since been Inspector Levies Barkhan and has now been appointed Naib Tahsildar on probation; his brother Ibrahim Shah is an Officiating Inspector in the Police. Rendered good and loyal service during the Marri-Khetran rebellion of 1918. His attitude greatly helped to prevent the trouble spreading to the Musakhels generally. Rewarded with a cash khillat of Rs. 250 and Rs. 60 per mensem as a cash jagir. Continued to give loyal support to the Government during the disturbances of 1919. Was made Khan Sahib in 1904, Khan Bahadur on the 24th June 1910, and M.B.E. on 3rd June 1919. Was given further grain allowances in June 1920.

Miān Khān, Issiāni Khetrān, born about 1882. The eldest son of the late Shado Khan, at whose death in 1908 he became Chief of the Phalliat Khetrans. Took no part in the rising of 1918 and appears to have tried to stop it. Is on bad terms with Bakhtiar Khan, late acting Sardar, and his family.

Nawāb Khān, Lūni, Haji, Khan Bahadur, Sardar, born about 1867 and succeeded to the Chiefship of the Luni tribe on the death of his father, Samandar Khan, in 1893. Formerly had much influence over the Lunis but his avarice and high-handedness, coupled with a reputation for not keeping his word, have made him unpopular and his influence has in consequence waned. In 1913 matters had reached such a state that it was feared he would have to resign in favour of his son. Receives a cash allowance of Rs. 2,500 per annum. Performed the pilgrimage to Mecca in 1906. Has nine sons: the eldest Bahram Khan, was born in 1897(?); and three brothers, Fazal Khan, Zawahar Khan, Kalandar Khan, the first and second of whom share a Jamadari in the Levies of Rs. 45 per mensem. During the Marri-Khetran rising of 1918 remained at least outwardly loyal. When being sent as a messenger to the Marri Sardar was fired on and wounded; before this he was suspected of supplying grain to the Marris. Was made a Khan Bahadur in 1897.

Nawāb Khān, Vanechi, Haji, Khan Bahadur, son of the late Ismail Khan. Born about 1854. Headman of the Vanechis of Loralai. Lives at Shirin, near Chotair during the summer and in the winter migrates to Warikha and Pur, near Spintangi. He has four sons, the eldest, Shahbaz Khan, born about 1882. Performed the pilgrimage to Mecca in 1905. Was made a Khan Sahib in 1905 and a Khan Bahadur in 1913.

Nūran Khān, Hassani Khetran, Chief Muqaddam of the Hassani Khetrans, a scattered section numbering about 2,000. Born about 1865. Was chosen to manage the affairs of the tribe on the death in 1905 of the minor Chief Muhammad Khan. Received an allowance of Rs. 120 per annum. Was badly reported on at the outbreak of the Marri-Khetran rising of 1918 and his cash allowance was confiscated.

Payo Khān, Dumar, Malik, Haji, son of Muhammad Gul who died about July 1890. Born about 1878. Was accorded the position of Headman of the Dumars of Smallan and Baghao in 1895. Migrated to Kandahar with a number of his people in 1898; was detained in custody for six months and remained under surveillance for a year. Was reinstated in 1900. Brought serious charges against Sohrab Khan, Khetran, Naib Tahsildar, Sinjawi, in 1908 which were disproved. Was detained in Quetta, with three of his relatives, for three months and fined Rs. 400. Receives Rs. 45 per mensem as a Jamadar of Levies and an annual cash allowance of Rs. 132-4-8 in lieu of a grain allowance of 50 maunds originally granted, but has never rendered any special services. Has two sons, of whom Nadir, the elder, was born in 1898. Performed the pilgrimage to Mecca in 1913. Awarded a Coronation Durbar *muafi* of 41 acres-3 roods 34 poles the annual value of which is Rs. 91-5-10. Owing to internal dissensions in the tribe and offences against dāk tongas, Payo Khan and the leader of the opposite faction, Paind Khan, Shabozai, were expelled from the Sinjawi Tahsil for one year. Payo Khan continued to do badly. Is said to have sympathised with the Marris when they rebelled in 1918 and to have given bad advice to the Dumars. Was again expelled in 1918 for three years from the district in connection with a murder case and looting on the Loralai-Dilkhuna road, but was allowed to return in April 1920 on security given by the tribal maliks. "Of decidedly fanatical tendencies and has a bad influence over the tribe". This is quoted from an earlier list; present Political Agent is unable either to endorse or deny it.

Qāsim, Mulla Malik, Utmānkhel. Lives at Azgharlūn. Monthly allowance Rs. 15 and *muafi* of annual value of Rs. 4-9-6. Did well in the disturbances of 1919. Makes himself useful in many ways.

Rūna Khan, Isot, Chief Muqaddam of half the Isot tribe. Born about 1860. A man of strong character and some influence and serves Government loyally. Receives Rs. 25 per mensem as a Duffadar of Levies. Became Jamadar of the Musakhel Scouts in November 1916 and did well during the Marri-Khetran rebellion of 1918. Continued to give loyal

support to the Government during the disturbances of 1919. The Musakhel Scouts remained loyal and gave valuable assistance, being practically the only body of this kind that did so.

Sadulla, Mirak Kahol, Hamzazai, born about 1875. Eldest son of the late Malik Nadar Khan, who in his time had taken part in many raids and was twice imprisoned. In 1891 Nadar Khan killed the mother of Saidu Khan on grounds of alleged adultery. In consequence of this a bitter feud existed between Nadar Khan and Dewa Khan on the one hand and Firoz Khan and Saidu Khan on the other. Is a man of strong character, taking after his father. Succeeded to his father's allowance of Rs. 30 Duffadari in 1914. In 1915 he and his brother Kalla Khan and Hayat Khan made preconcerted attacks at different places on the same day and at the same time on Firoz Khan, Chief of the tribe, and his brother Ayaz, both of whom they killed, and on Saidu Khan whom they only succeeded in wounding, but killed his wife who pluckily came to her husband's assistance. For this offence Sadulla and his brothers were sentenced by jirga to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay monetary compensations. He is still in jail.

Saidū Khān, Mirak Kahol, Hamzazai, has considerable influence in the tribe which he does not always use for good. Is a convincing and powerful speaker at jirgas. Was guardian of the Chief, Firoz Khan. Did good work during the disturbances of 1919. Granted a *muafi* for his life on 123 acres 1 rood 2 poles of the annual value of Rs. 224-10-9; also an allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem.

Said Khān, son of Shāh Jahān, Nawāb Kahol, Jogezaī. Born about 1880. Lives at Zangīwāl, Bori. Receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 70.

Shāh Ghāzi Khān, Khetrān, Sardar, son of the late Sardar Mehrab Khan. Born in 1899. On his father's death in February 1907 was appointed *Sardar* under the guardianship of his uncle Bakhtiar Khan, who, with his son, Sher Jan, exercised a bad influence over the young Sardar. Receives an allowance of Rs. 45 per mensem besides *muafis* and grain allowances. Has three young brothers. His mother has married Bakhtiar Khan. Was educated at the Sandeman High School at Quetta. Appointed Sardar in February 1919 taking over the affairs of the tribe from his uncle and guardian, Bakhtiar Khan. Joined the latter in the attack on, and murder of, Shah Pasand Khan and others and fled after the outrage, but eventually gave himself up. He was tried by the special Jirga which sat on the case at Sibi in February 1920. (*Vide* entry under "Bakhtiar Khān"). Under the final order passed it was directed that he be placed temporarily in the charge of the Wazir-i-Azam of the Kalāt State. It is intended that he should eventually exercise the functions of Sardar.

Zarīf Khān, Utmānkhel, born about 1896. Son of Kalla Khan, the deposed headman of the tribe. Was recognised as headman in 1913 at the request of the other Utmankhel Maliks. Receives an allowance of Rs. 70 per mensem.

AFGHAN REFUGEES.

Loralai Agency.

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Loralai Agency.

Abdur Rahmān Khān, Taraki, nephew of Baz Muhammad Khan, Taraki, who died in 1917. Has influence with the Ghilzai Powindahs and has done well in providing Ghilzai recruits for the Zhob Militia. Assists the political authorities in dealing with Powindah cases, and gave help during the Afghan war of 1919. In 1920 was granted a *muafi* on 317 acres 2 roods 30 poles of the annual value of Rs. 674-11-1. He also enjoys an allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem.

Ahmad Gul, Suleman Khel, born in 1867, served for ten years in the Zhob Militia as Kot Duffadar and took his discharge through failing eyesight. Is reported to have been instrumental at great danger to himself in driving the late Gul Bahram, outlaw, from the border. Has settled in the Sinjawi Tahsil where he has some landed property. Was granted an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem from the Ghilzai Levy Service in April 1911. His allowance of Rs. 10 was raised to Rs. 12 in April 1920.

Azād Khān, Nāsir, Malik, headman of the Nasir Kamal Khels. Lives in the Loralai district throughout the year; owns land in the district. A wealthy trader in wool. Rendered assistance during the Afghan War of 1919 by supplying camels.

Hāji Suleman, Nasir, encamps near Tarkha China. Ibrahim Khalil, Nazir, younger brother of Muhammad Rafiq.

Karam Khan, Taraki, son of the late Sher Ali, has been given an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem while in school.

Malik Dinu, Nāsir, son of Sarmast, chief of the Kamal Khel Nasirs. Also visits the Sibi and Quetta-Pishin districts.

Muhammad Hussain, Taraki, brother of the late Sher Ali and Muhammad Aslam and uncle of Karam Khan. Born in 1882. Lives at Murtat Kalan in Bori. Is in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem.

Muhammad Rafiq, Nāsir, headman of the Mallazai section. A wealthy wool-trader. Lives in the district throughout the year but does not give the assistance he is capable of giving.

Muhammad Shāh Khān, Hotak, Sardar, son of Sardar Muhammad Afzal Khan, one of the four sons of Sardar Mir Alam Khan. Born in 1851. Emigrated from Afghanistan about 1890 with his brother Pir Muhammad Khan, who died on the 30th November 1900. Four years later was granted an allowance of Rs. 240 per mensem. Has settled at Dirgi Kudezai in the Bori Tahsil where he has acquired some landed property of which an area of 8 acres 3 roods 10 poles is *muafi*. Is now too old to attend to his affairs which are managed by his son Shamsuddin Khan.

Shamsuddin Khān, son of Muhammad Shāh Khān, Hotak, Ghilzai. Born about 1888. Resides at Dirgi Kudezai, Bori. Receives an allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem. He is now for practical purposes the head of the family, though according to his own statement he does not share in its pecuniary resources and is getting rapidly into debt.

CHAGAI DISTRICT.

CHAGAI DISTRICT.

Abdul Aziz Khan, Badini Rakhshani, born about 1865. Is the eldest son of late Sardar Alam Khan Badini. Has been appointed Sardar on probation for one year on the death of his younger brother Sardar Rahim Khan who superseded him.

Ali Khan, Sanjarani, Sardar. Born about 1856. Is the leading Chagai Sardar, but possesses little influence except over his immediate followers. When the Afghans seized Chagai, he quitted his fort and fled to Quetta, without striking a blow in defence, though a show of resistance would probably have resulted in the Afghans retiring. Was reinstated in Chagai in 1896 on the conclusion of the Baluch-Afghan Delimitation Commission. Is at enmity with the Sanjaranis of the Helmand Valley and the Afghans who deprived him of his fort. Lives at Chagai all the year round. Is allied by marriage to Amir Khan, Nausherwani, who attempted to usurp the Kharan Sardari in 1911 after putting his nephew to death. His eldest son, Taj Muhammad, resigned his post as Thanadar at Dalbandin and stays with his father and assists in the *Sardari* work. The second son, Yar Muhammad, has succeeded as Thanadar.

Amir Khan, Sanjarani, son of Mustafa Khan, born about 1863. Belongs to the leading Sanjarani family. Served for 15 years in the Afghan army under Amir Abdur Rahman Khan. A man of some influence but inclined to intrigue. Lives at Kohpusht, near Barab Chah, and has been given the responsibility of protecting that border from raiders.

Baluch Khan, Mandai Rakhshani, son of Murad Khan of Baghak. Born about 1859. Head of the Mandai Section of the Rakhshanis of Nushki and the leading Malik of the village of Baghak. Resides at Zangiabad.

Chandan Khan, Trasezai Mengal, son of Purdil Khan, born about 1853. Formerly a candidate for the Chiefship of the Mengals living across the border, and on the Amir appointing Mahmud Khan left Afghanistan and took up his residence within the borders of the Nushki District. His village was raided in 1897 by a small force under Major Alban, on account of his partisanship with the notorious Jaffr Khan, Sarpara, and he himself was taken to Quetta where he was detained for over a year. Has since settled down quietly and devoted himself to improving his lands and has built a *band* which bears his name. Receives a monthly allowance and is responsible for the peace of the border in the vicinity of *Chandan Khan band*.

Dost Muhammad, Barech, Naib, son of Ghafur Khan. Born about 1836. Is the hereditary Naib of the Sanjaranis and the lineal descendant of Kamal Khan, Barech, the first Naib. Formerly the working man of the Sanjarani tribe and had great push and enterprise. Is now very grasping and unscrupulous and is not on good terms with his neighbours across the Afghan border.

Gul Khan, Sahibzada, son of Sahibzada Pir Muhammad Shah, Sayyid, Sheikhhaheri, born about 1845. Though old and deaf has considerable influence among the neighbouring tribes on both sides of the border.

Habib Khan, Paindzai Mengal, son of Mir Kadir Bakhsh. Born about 1860. A cousin of the Zagar Mengal Sardar and a man of some influence in the tribe.

Jan Beg, Jamaldini Rakhshani, Sardar, born about 1843. Holds a Sanad from the Amir, Abdur Rahman Khan, in recognition of the services rendered to His Highness when passing through Nushki as a refugee from Afghanistan. Lives throughout the year in Nushki. On account of old age surrendered his position to his eldest son, Mir Muhammad Murad Khan, who died in September 1918.

Kasim Khan, Badini Rakhshani, son of Sharif Khan, born about 1863. Is one of the Motabirs of the Badini section of the Rakhshanis of Nushki and a large landowner. Is very prone to intrigue.

Madad Khan, Jamaldini Rakhshani. Younger brother of Khan Bahadur Mir Shakar Khan, M.B.E. Born about 1884. Has served in various capacities in the Chagai Levies and raised to the appointment of Resaldar in the Chagai Levy Corps. He resigned on 1st March 1920.

Mehrulla Khan, Jamaldini Rakhshani, Sardar, son of the late Muhammad Murad Khan. Born about 1897. Was elected as Sardar on the death of his father. His uncle Mir Kaisar Khan, acts as *Sarbarak*.

Muhammad Ali Khan, Zagar Mengal, Sardar, born about 1866. Belongs to the Paindzai section of the Zagar Mengal tribe. His father, Rahman Khan, usurped the Sardarship when acting as guardian to his nephew, Afzal Khan, to whom the title rightfully belonged. When Afzal Khan reached manhood, he endeavoured to wrest the Sardarship from Rahman Khan, but failed after a struggle extending over several years when a Shahi Jirga finally decided that the Sardarship should remain with Muhammad Ali Khan, who was to pay Afzal Khan certain dues. The sub-sections of the Zagar Mengal tribe living along

the Nushki frontier do not admit his authority. Lives at Nushki. Has never proved of any value, is obstinate and foolish and has little influence over his tribe.

Muhammad Khan, Notezai, son of Azim Khan. Born about 1863. The Malik of the Notezais, a Baloch tribe subject to the Sanjaranis. Is settled near Dalbandin where he has formed a colony not far from the Thana.

Rahim Khan, Badini, second son of the late Sardar Alam Khan. In 1916, crossed the border with his family and the greater part of the tribe and for 18 months, from the security of Shorawak, raided Nushki territories. Returned and tendered submission in December 1917. Was at enmity with his elder brother, Abdul Aziz, regarding the *Sardari*. Died on the 7th June 1920.

Said Khan, Nozai Mengal, son of Shah Beg, of Chandan Khan *Band*. Born about 1858. Is the Malik of the Nozai Section of Mengals who emigrated from Afghan territory and settled in the Nushki district. These Nozais are principally graziers. Is a man of some influence and character.

Sakhi Muhammad Shah, Fakirzai, son of Fakir Muhammad, Fakirzai. Born about 1843. Is the head of a small section known as the Fakirzais and affiliated to the Badini Rakhshanis of Nushki, who have acquired land and started a new settlement near Padag.

Shakar Khan, Jamaldini Rakhshani, *Mir, Khan Bahadur, M.B.E.*, son of Mir Kaim Khan, brother of the ex-Jamaldini Sardar, and first cousin of the present Sardar. Entered the Chagai District Levies as Levy Duffadar in 1900 and was soon promoted to Thanadar. Was brought into the Chagai Levy Corps as Jamadar. Selected for the charge of the Chagai Persian Baluchistan Frontier with headquarters at Sohtagan, and later on for the important appointment of Kardar in Kharan. He now holds the appointment of Sarhaddar in which capacity he gave valuable assistance during the operations in the Sarhad in 1916. Received the title of Khan Bahadur in June 1914, and M.B.E. in June 1919. Has lately crossed the Afghan border with some relatives owing to the arrest of his brother Taoos Khan in a criminal case. Believed to have engineered the raid at Kundi in August 1920 and the carrying off of a European.

Sher Jan, Sanjarani, son of Mir Shah Passand Khan. Is of a sulky nature and difficult to manage. Is married to the daughter of Sardar Taj Muhammad, Sanjarani of Rod Garmsel. Is responsible for the peace of the border in the neighbourhood of Mashkichah and Amirchah.

TRANS-FRONTIER BALUCH.

APPENDIX.

TRANS-FRONTIER BALUCH.

In 1916 General Dyer entered the Sarhad with a small force to punish the Damanis for raids on his line of communication. Since then we have occupied Khwash and administered the Sarhad Tribes consisting of the Yarmuhammadzais and Gumshadzai Damanis, the Rekis and the Ismailzais.

The Baranzai family of whom Mir Behram Khan of Bampur is the head is the one family of importance at present.

Mir Ali Muhammad, brother of Mir Behram Khan, and Dost Muhammad, his nephew are in possession of Sarbaz and Dizzak respectively. With the rise of the Baranzais there has been a decline in the fortunes of the Bazurgzadas of Jalk and Sib who are now altogether under the influence of the Baranzais.

Our occupation of Khwash and our influence to the south has been a very practical element in keeping the peace of the country and has acted as a salutary check on any excessive ambitions on the part of the Baranzais who realise the advantage of keeping on friendly terms with the British Authorities.

Ali Muhammad, Baranzai. Age in 1919 about 50 years. Is a brother of Bahram Khan, Baranzai, and with him took refuge some years ago, with the late Said Khan, Narui, by whom they were lent the Sarbaz fort of which they eventually took absolute possession. Ten years ago when the Persian Governor was turned out of Bampur the brothers got hold of the fort there and have since stuck to it in spite of all opposition. The family possess the forts of Shahbaz, Shastum, Sazu, Bampur and Dizzak. Has two sons, Dost Muhammad and Nausherwan.

Bahram Khan, Baranzai, Sardar. Age in 1919 about 45 years. Lives at Paraj, a fort which used to belong to the Persian Government, near Bampur. Was Wazir to the hereditary Hakim of Jalk, like his father and grand-father before him, but killed the son of the then Hakim, Mir Abdulla, ten or twelve years ago, set up as a *Sardar* in revolt against the Persian Government, which has tried in vain to oust him out of his fort, and has become one of the most important men in Persian Baluchistan. Has been at constant feud with Nawab Khan, Bamari, but there are signs of a rapprochement.

Although an upstart his position is steadily growing stronger. At present seems anxious to remain friendly with us. He is by no means a tyrant to those below him.

Ghulam Muhammad, Baranzai of Hushak. Age in 1918 about 60 years. Was turned out of Bahshan by the late Hakim of Jalk, Sardar Abdulla Khan, and went to live with Ghulam Rasul of Sib. Regained possession of Bahshan and also Hushak with the help of Ali Muhammad, Baranzai.

Ghulam Rasul Bazurgzada. Age in 1919 about 65. Lives at Sib where he has a strong fort. Is steadily declining in influence and his son, Muhammad Shah, is not likely to recover the family fortunes. His daughter is married to the son of Mehrab Khan, Gickki.

Jahind Damani, Sardar, is head of the Damanis. The tribe possesses extensive date groves on our side of the frontier. In 1916, General Dyer severely punished the Damanis for their frequent raids. Since that time a force has been maintained at Khwash and the tribe has been given service allowances.

The other prominent Damanis are his cousins, Nur Muhammad and Khan Muhammad, and his nephew, Shah Sowar.

Juma Khan, Ismailzai, Sardar, son of Jael Khan, Ismailzai. Born about 1890. Is head of the Ismailzai section. Was severely defeated by the Seistan Field Force in 1916 and has since done useful service. Receives an allowance of Rs. 650 for responsibility for the frontier in the neighbourhood of Robat. Of good physique; lacks experience.

Kiya Khan, Notazai Reki, Mir, is the headman of the Notazai Rekis of Mashkel; is closely associated with Kharan; is well disposed to us. His son, Bahram Khan, and his brothers, Rashid and Sultan Muhammad, are the only other important personages in this section.

Madad Khan, Mir, is the hereditary Hakim of Jalk. Attained his present position by deposing his nephew, Mir Shahbaz Khan. Has little power or influence. Is married to a sister of Shah Jahan of Magas.

Mehrab Khan, Nausherwani, Mir, calls himself *Sardar*, a title to which he has even less claim than to the Kuhak Fort, which he misappropriated from his father-in-law's heirs some years ago. Is friendly with Bahram Khan, but has only a following of about a dozen men, and is of so little importance generally, that his friendships are matters of indifference to everybody.

TRANS-FRONTIER BALUCH.

Nawab Khan, Bamari, *Sardar*, head of the Bamari tribe. Lives at Dalugan, west of Bampur. His tribe suffered severely from influenza, and he lost his two sons, Jalal Khan and Yar Muhammad.

Nazar Khan, Gamshadzai, is head of this section of the Damanis. Elected *Sardar* after the death of his younger brother, Khalil Khan, in action against General Dyer. A quiet man with little influence.

Shah Jahan, Kurd, *Sardar*, lives at Magas, whence he was turned out by Bahram Khan of Paraj, some years ago, only being allowed to return on Jahind's intervention. Is married to Mir Behram Khan's sister.

Shahbaz Khan, Bazurgzada. Son of the late *Sardar* Abdulla Khan Hakim of Jalk and Dizzak. On his father's death about 1903 his uncle Madad Khan became his guardian. In 1905 made friends with his father's old enemy, Ali Muhammad Baranzai, and attacked and wounded his uncle who fled to Jalk. Shahbaz Khan and Ali Muhammad then took possession of the Dizzak fort, the latter putting in his son, Dost Muhammad, as joint Governor. Later, taking advantage of Shahbaz Khan's temporary absence, Dost Muhammad turned his men out of the fort and on his return refused entrance to Shahbaz Khan who fled to his uncle in Jalk. Refused protection there, he sought and found refuge with another uncle, Madad Khan, Nausherwani, in the Kalajan fort. His uncle's generosity he repaid by shooting him in the back and seizing the fort and lands. Is a man of no importance since the rise of Baranzai influence.

Taj Muhammad, Reki, *Sardar*, eldest son of the late *Sardar* Muhammad Raza Khan; born about 1880. Receives Rs. 700 per mensem for frontier responsibility in neighbourhood of Kacha and Saindak. Has given loyal assistance.

Yusuf Khan, son of Lalla, Reki of Jalk. Of no importance.

ZHOB AGENCY.

Abdur Rahim, Mardanzai, succeeded his father, Garhi Khan, about 1894 as head of the Mardanzai. Born about 1845. Lives at Chukhan. Has one son, Jalal Khan. Is well behaved and generally useful, but is getting past work, and his place in the tribe has been largely taken by Saadullah Khan and Fazal Khan, both young Malikis who command influence and respect and are useful and well disposed. Receives Rs. 50 per mensem from levy service in the name of his son. Died in January 1920.

Ahmad Shah, Babar, Haji, son of the late Kashmir Khan. Lives at Kashmir Killi. Is not on good terms with Salim Khan. Is useful and well-disposed. Receives Rs. 30 per mensem from levy service. Was granted a grain allowance of 10 maunds per annum for good service during the Marri trouble. Died on 1st November 1919.

Akhtar Khan, Mandokhel, uncle of Sher Khan. Born about 1854. Sher Khan is the real head of the tribe but Akhtar Khan worked himself to a place of equality. Lived at Kila Akhtar Khan, which he built for himself, about 7 miles from Fort Sandeman, and which has been constituted into a Mauza with two Mahals, Zhorgi and Tohi. Looted a Kafilah of trans-frontier Sulemankhels in December 1903, which has given rise to a good deal of friction with the tribe. The outstanding cases between the Mandokhels and Khoidadkhels were settled in 1913. Made a Khan Sahib on the 1st January 1913 but has been deprived of the title for his misconduct. His son Haji Mir was married to the daughter of Shahabuddin Khan, the late headman of Khoidadkhel Sulemankhels. Haji Mir was a Subedar in the Zhob Militia and deserted with his company when the 3rd Afghan War began. With his father he joined the enemy. He was killed in an affray between the Zhob Militia party and the Militia deserters on the 13th October 1919. Akhtar Khan has crossed the border and gone to Kabul.

Bahawal Haq, Haripal, Mulla, Haji, Khan Sahib, head of the Haripals. Succeeded his brother Mulla Abdul Haq in April 1896. Lives at Killi Ibrahim Khel, 26 miles from Fort Sandeman and 4 from Shinghar. Has much influence over his tribe. Is quiet and well-disposed and renders loyal assistance to Government. Performed the Hajj in 1904. Was made Khan Sahib in 1907 for his control over his tribe when the Shiranis were giving trouble and absconding to Afghanistan. Enjoys a levy service of Rs. 25 per mensem and a Coronation *muafi* in the form of a jagir of 10 maunds of grain.

Baz Gul, Shaikh, Kham Sahib, is head of the Mandokhel Shaikhs and is generally respected. Born about 1884. Was the only man in Lower Zhob who displayed active loyalty during the 3rd Afghan War. By his loyalty he incurred the bitter enmity of many local people as well as the enemy, and besides being looted of most of his property he had to move about the country secretly to escape being murdered. Was of the greatest help in getting information and bringing in supplies when all the people near Sandeman had fled. Enjoys an allowance of Rs. 50 from levy service, and a grain allowance of 110 maunds.

Jalat Khan, Mandokhel, a leading Mandokhel Motabir. Born about 1844 and lives at Azghur near Nya Ubo, 22 miles from Fort Sandeman. Is well-behaved and has rendered good services to Government. Has a feud with the family of the late Shahabuddin Khan, Khoidadkhel Sulemankhel. He took part in Akhtar Khan's raid on the Sulemankhel Kafilah in December 1903. His cases with the Khoidadkhels have been settled. Enjoys levy service of Rs. 49. Died on 20th February 1920.

Khairullah Khan, Mehtarzai Sanatia, succeeded his father, Mir Alam Khan, as head of the Sanatias on the 27th March 1912. Born about 1897. Lives at Zama Shah Murad near Hindubagh. Appears a lad of considerable promise. His guardian is his paternal uncle, Azmo Khan, a conscientious and straightforward man. Gets Rs. 40 per mensem from levy service and a grain allowance of 75 maunds a year. Died on 23rd November 1919.

Mausam Khan, Abdullazai, uncle of the Abdullazai, headman, Khan Sahib, Sherak Khan, with whom he is not on good terms. Born about 1860 and lives at Shahabzai. Is sensible, intelligent and quiet, and has considerable influence with his tribe. Is a Duffadar of levies and his total emoluments are Rs. 50 per mensem. Died on 7th November 1919.

Meharban Khan, Shirani, head of the Chuharkhel Shiranis, and eldest son of the notorious Barkhurdar. Born about 1874. Lives at Barkhurdar Killi near Manikhwa. Was suspected of complicity in a brutal murder in 1903 and confined in jail for about four months. Used to be lazy and did not help the administration much, unless he thought it would be to his own interest. Has a good deal of influence and has begun to be helpful to Government. Enjoys Rs. 60 as levy service.

Mian Khan, Kibzai, Haji, Khan Sahib, second Chief of the Kibzai tribe. Born about 1840. Succeeded his father, Rahamatullah, about 1878. Resides at Murgha Kibzai in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil. Has two wives, both Kibzais, and three sons. Has great influence

with his section and has rendered good services to Government. Is sensible, intelligent and very useful. Enjoys Rs. 75 from levy service and a grain allowance of 70 maunds. Made a Khan Sahib in 1902.

Mirza Khan, Jalalzai Jogizai, born about 1896. Eldest son of the late Khan Sahib Khande Khan, who was murdered in 1913 by a Batozai outlaw, and the head of the hill Jogizais. His family is not on good terms with the Ishaq Kahol Jogizais. Receives Rs. 75 per mensem from levy service and an annual grain allowance of 230 maunds. Is helped by his uncle, Shinke Khan, in tribal affairs.

Muhammad Khan, Jogizai, Sardar Bahadur, Sardar, succeeded his half-brother Sardar Zarif Khan, who died of consumption on the 16th January 1908. Born about 1888, lives 5 miles from Killa Saifulla. Has received a little education. Has four wives, (1) the widow of his late step-brother Zarif Khan, (2) an Abdullazai of Mina Bazar, (3) a Shabozai of Loralai, his marriage with whom created ill-feeling between him and the Shabozais, and (4) a daughter of Shinkai Khan of Rod Jogezi. Has four sons. Receives the following allowances :—

1. Wheat allowance of 960 maunds per annum.
2. Government share of the produce of the Manki Karez.
3. *Muafi* on a water mill.
4. Cash allowance from levy service Rs. 150 per mensem.
5. Levy service Rs. 155 per mensem.

Is lacking in hospitality and is of weak character, and is consequently not held by his tribesmen in the respect to which his position entitles him. Is on unfriendly terms with Sardar Bahadur Sardar Zarghun Khan, a state of affairs which necessitates constant official attention and tactful handling. Made a Sardar Bahadur in June 1918.

Muhammad Yakub, Haripal, Mulla, son of the late Mulla Abdul Haq, elder brother of Mula Bahawal Haq. Born about 1877. Resides at Killi Brahim Khel, 26 miles from Fort Sandeman. Is well-behaved and useful. Receives an allowance of Rs. 35 per mensem from levy service.

Pa'ndan Khan, Kibzai, Khan Sahib, Haji, senior Chief of the Kibzai tribe. Succeeded his brother Bangar Khan. Born about 1858. Resides at Tangsar, about 16 miles from Murgha Kibzai in the Fort Sandeman Tahsil. Has great influence with his tribe, is well-behaved, and gives much assistance in settling tribal cases. Has one wife, a Kibzai, and four sons. Has performed the Haj. Enjoys Rs. 75 from levy service and a grain allowance of 70 maunds. Made a Khan Sahib in 1907.

Salim Khan, Babar, used to be head Malik of the Babar tribe. Born about 1846, resides at Girda Babar, 16 miles from Fort Sandeman. Can read and write a little Persian. Was always suspected of intriguing and latterly of harbouring outlaws and was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment in 1913 for having harboured four outlaws. Again sentenced for complicity in murder in 1917 and ordered to reside outside the Tahsil after release in 1919. Died on 1st December 1919.

Shahzada Khan, Fakirzai Mirzai, son of the late Mulla Dilbar Khan whom he succeeded as head of the Mirzai clan in 1911. Born about 1886. Lives at Babu China in the Hindubagh Tahsil. Is much respected by his clansmen. Has considerable influence on the Khorasan border. Is intelligent, very loyal and helpful. Receives Rs. 75 per mensem from levy service and a grain allowance of 250 maunds.

Sher Khan, Mandokhel, Khan Sahib, succeeded his father Mulla Akram as head of the Mandokhel tribe in 1902. Born about 1870. Lives at Walla, 12 miles from Fort Sandeman. Is well-behaved and helps at Jirgas and in administering the tribe. Is a man of substance but not too intelligent. His relations with Akhtar Khan have improved slightly. His grandfather, Khanan, who is accredited with having invited Sir Robert Sandeman to take over Zhob, died on the 26th December 1889, the day before Sir Robert arrived at Fort Sandeman. Enjoys levy service of Rs. 75 per mensem. Was made a Khan Sahib on the 1st January 1914.

Sher Muhammad alias Sherak, Abdullazai, succeeded his father Umar Khan as head of the Abdullazai, about 1892. Born about 1868. Lives at Shahabzai, 5 miles from Fort Sandeman. Has two sons. Went to Kandahar in 1892, but returned after 15 months. Was weak and had not much influence over his tribe. Was apt to be biassed in his decisions and was not thought very straightforward. Was once tried and convicted by a Jirga for adultery. Was made a Khan Sahib on the 24th June 1910 but has been deprived of the title for misconduct. Actively joined with the enemy during the third Afghan War and fled across the border in September 1919.

Zarghun Khan Jogizai, Sardar Bahadur, Sardar, son of the late Sardar Shahbaz Khan, titular Chief of Zhob. Born about 1882. Lives at Telerai near Killa Saifulla. Has

received a little education. Is the representative of the senior branch of the Jogizai Sardar Khel family. Is intelligent, well-disposed, influential, hospitable and popular, but owing to extravagance heavily indebted. Is now making an effort to pay off his debts with the help of Government. Receives the following allowances :—

1. Cash allowances from levy service Rs. 150 per mensem.
2. Levy service Rs. 48 per mensem.
3. Wheat allowance 400 maunds per annum.

His principal wife is Gulsana, step-sister of Khan Bahadur Sardar Muhammad Khan Jogizai, by whom he has a son. She is clever and endeavours to create friendly relations, between her husband and her half-brother, Khan Bahadur Sardar Muhammad Khan. Made a Sardar Bahadur in January 1919.

AFGHAN REFUGEES.

ZHOB AGENCY.

Abdul Baqi Sahibzada, Hussaini Syed, son of Sahibzada Mir Hassan Shah. Born about 1880. Does good work on Jirgas and is in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem. For his family history see entry below, under *Mir Hassan Shah*.

Mir Hassan Shah, Hussaini Sayed, Sahibzada, son of Sahibzada Kalim Ullah Shah. A refugee from Afghanistan residing at Killi Sheikhhan near Fort Sandeman. Born about 1840. Claims to be related to the Pir of Baghdad. His great grand-father came to Kandahar from Baghdad, and thence went to Ghazni where he died. His grand-father died at Kandahar. They numbered amongst their disciples people from Kabul, Kandahar, Ghazni, Herat, Balkh and Turkistan. His father went to Katawaz, where he settled and was given four karezes. Mir Hassan Shah married a Janikhel Sultankhel woman. In the time of Amir Dost Muhammad the latter's son Sher Ali is said to have become a disciple of the Mian Sahib of Katawaz, and used to visit him, and later, when he became Amir, he paid Rs. 2,000 annually as pay for the family. When Amir Abdur Rahman came to the throne he is said to have been nervous of the amount of followers of this family. He sent for Mir Hassan Shah, but, as the latter refused to go, he had eventually to leave the country through fear. On his arrival in Zhob about 1891 he was given Rs. 100 per mensem which he still enjoys. Has done good work in his time on Jirgas, but is now too old, and his place is taken by his son Sahibzada Abdul Baqi. Is much respected amongst the Sultankhels but is in bad odour amongst other Sulemankhels.

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